



Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Nayland, Suffolk, 2012

Carenza Lewis, Catherine Ranson and Alex Pryor

*Managing a
Masterpiece:*

The Stour Valley
Landscape Partnership

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Suffolk, 2012**

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1 Summary

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological excavation of 34 1m² 'test pits' in the Suffolk village of Nayland carried out in autumn 2012. The programme was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund through the Managing a Masterpiece project intended to engage the communities of the Stour valley in their heritage. Over three days, more than 100 people from the local area took part in the excavations. The results provided new evidence for the development of the area now occupied by the village from the prehistoric period onwards. This appears to have been lightly used by humans in the prehistoric period, but in the Roman period a small site, probably a rural settlement was present at the east end of the present village, and a possibly a second site on its west side. No evidence was found for activity in the 5th – 9th centuries AD, but finds of Thetford Ware from a few pits hint at the presence of a limited core of settlement around the present church. The test pit data clearly show the settlement to have grown rapidly into a large and densely packed nucleated market village or small town after the 11th century, arranged along several streets extending out from the core around the church and along the north sides of the Stour River valley. Nayland continued to expand in density, and by inference wealth, in the later medieval period, transcending regional trends dominated by contraction in rural settlements in this period, with the volume of pottery recovered the richest in the eastern region. In the post-medieval period, the test pit data indicates that the settlement stagnated, as other sites caught up.

2 Introduction

In autumn 2012, a 3-day community archaeological excavation event from Friday 5th to Sunday 7th October 2012 excavated 34 1m² archaeological test pits in private gardens and fields within the village of Nayland in Suffolk. Excavations were carried out by Nayland residents, members of the Nayland with Wissington Conservation Society and numerous other volunteers with connections to the Nayland community. The excavations were funded by The Heritage Lottery Fund as part of their “Managing a Masterpiece” project, focused on the Stour Valley, and were undertaken under the direction and supervision of Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, who provided on-site instruction and supervision.

2.1 The Managing a Masterpiece Project

Managing a Masterpiece (<http://www.managingamasterpiece.org/>) is a £1.1million Landscape Partnership Scheme for the Stour Valley with £910,000 of that awarded by the National Heritage Memorial Fund for 62 projects within three programmes over three years. Delivery of the scheme began on 1 June 2010. The Managing a Masterpiece vision is for a Stour Valley where the landscape is understood, cared for and celebrated by communities with the knowledge, skills and opportunities needed to manage and enjoy it. The scheme consists of three programmes, under which there are fifteen projects and around sixty outputs across a range of work including archaeology, access, public training events, outreach projects to traditionally hard to reach groups, school projects, built conservation projects, public survey of heritage features, production of a heritage compendium, use of church towers as interpretation points, website development, provision of a Hopper Bus, new walking and cycling leaflets, new art exhibitions and projects, restoration of a Stour lighter (barge), new hedge and tree planting and management, new displays for museums and practical conservation management. Programme 1, “Understanding the Masterpiece” seeks to increase awareness and understanding of the Stour Valley by residents and those with an interest in its landscape and heritage assets, by learning more about them and how they are managed, and actively working to manage and restore the key features. A component of the Understanding the Masterpiece programme is “Project 1f: Stripping Back the Layers” which comprises archaeological excavation projects carried out by community volunteers trained, supervised and led by professional archaeologists and summarised in a chapter of the Stour Valley Heritage Compendium. The community-based archaeological test-pitting project in Nayland comprised one of the components of Stripping Back the Layers.

2.2 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (<http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/>) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up by Dr Carenza Lewis in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events

and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

2.3 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the post-war years (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971). Until recently, however, attention has focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements that are presently deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), that is, sites overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). Recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of still-inhabited medieval rural settlements have opened up new areas for debate, which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). Despite these recent advances, however, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation that includes excavation remains very small.

In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 50 CORS, most in eastern England. This new research is contributing towards developing the evidence base upon which our knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, generating a new dataset that is more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of currently deserted archaeological sites (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b).

The test pit excavations at Nayland contribute to this programme of test pit excavation in CORS, and thus advance wider academic research into medieval settlement.

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in Nayland were as follows:

- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the valley.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Nayland and its environs.
- To inform future interpretation and presentation of the monument.
- To increase understanding of the area to support employment, sustainable tourism and encourage inward investment.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Nayland were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Nayland through test-pitting carried out by members of the community in properties throughout the town.
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 30 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Nayland were as follows:

- A minimum of 80 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 150 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of Nayland.
- An engaged and informed local population.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of Nayland.

4 Methodology

4.1 Excavation strategy

The test pit excavation strategy used at Nayland involved members of the public excavating 1m² test pits under the direction of experienced archaeological supervisors. This method of sampling currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) was developed during the Shapwick Project in Somerset in the 1990s (Gerrard 2010), employed effectively by the Whittlewood Project in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire in the early 2000s (Jones and Page 2007) and has been used extensively by ACA in their Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme and in community excavations within in East Anglia since 2005 (Lewis 2005, 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and forthcoming). These projects have shown that carrying out very small 'test pit' excavations within CORS (in gardens, playgrounds, driveways, greens etc) can produce archaeological data which, although largely unstratified, can be mapped to reveal meaningful patterns which allowed the development of more robust hypotheses regarding the spatial development of the settlement in question. The more sites that can be excavated, the more refined, and therefore more reliable, the resulting picture is.

The choice of test pit location sites was determined by members of the public offering sites on their private property in Nayland. The aim was that at least 30 sites should be excavated, and excavation was carried out on all of the volunteered sites which could be excavated safely in the time available.

4.2 Excavation methods

Excavation of the test pits took place over three days, beginning with a lecture explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures used in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants were then divided into teams of three or four individuals per test pit, and provided with an instruction handbook and a standard pro-forma recording booklet into which all excavation data were entered. Excavation proceeded according to the following methodology:

- Test pits are 1m². Turf, if present, is removed in squares by hand. Each test pit is excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- All spoil is screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test pits are retained in the first instance. Excavators are instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.
- Cut features, if encountered are excavated stratigraphically in the normal way.
- Masonry walls, if encountered, are carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.

- In the unlikely event of in situ human remains being encountered, these are recorded and left in situ. The preservation state of human bone is recorded, so as to inform any future excavation.
- Recording is undertaken by excavating members of the public using a pro-forma recording system. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet developed by ACA for use by members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit is photographed (if possible) and drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in an instruction handbook issued separately to all participants. The bottom surface of the test pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.
- All four sections are drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Other observations and notes are included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- After the excavations are completed the archaeological records and finds are retained by the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HERs, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. If requested, finds are returned to owners after analysis is complete; otherwise finds are curated by the University of Cambridge.

4.3 On-site archaeological supervision

Professional archaeologists from ACA and archaeological volunteers visited all the test pits regularly. They provided advice to volunteers and checked that the excavation was being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Pottery and most other finds were provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experts.

4.4 On-site finds processing

Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of the test pit or trench. Either on site or during post-excavation the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone was bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

4.5 Trench and test pit closing and backfilling

- A member of the archaeological team inspected each test pit before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage may be excavated within the bottom of the pit to examine whether or not natural has been reached. Some test pits will stop above natural or 1.2m on encountering a feature (ancient or modern) which is deemed inadvisable or impossible to remove, or have to finish at a level above natural due to time constraints.

- All test pits were backfilled and turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

4.6 Recording

- The trenches were recorded following a Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby numbers (fill) or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers (F) to stratigraphic events.
- The test pit recording system used by excavating members of the public comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- It is used in conjunction with the live presentation and written instruction handbook also developed and delivered by ACA. This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of over 1,000 test pits since 2005.
- This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded.
- All photographs in the photographic archive comprise digital images.
- The site code is NAY/12.

4.7 Finds processing and recording

Few excavations retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. Test pit excavations may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

The most common archaeologically significant finds from test pit excavations in currently occupied rural settlements are pottery, faunal remains (including animal bone and shell), worked stone and ceramic building material. Upper layers typically yield variable quantities of predominantly modern material (post-1900), most commonly including slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, concrete, mortar, fabric, glass, bricks, tile, clay pipe, metal, slag, vitrified material, coins, flint, burnt stone, burnt clay, wood and natural objects such as shells, unworked stone/flint and fossils.

4.7.1 *Finds appropriate for recording, analysis, reporting, retention and curation*

- All pottery is retained.
- All faunal remains, worked and burnt stone are retained
- All finds pre-dating 1800 are retained

4.7.2 *Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting*

- The following finds, which are not considered to warrant any further analysis, are photographed, their weight and number recorded, and then discarded: slate, coal,

plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).

- C20th window and vessel glass is discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- C19th and C20th CBM are discarded after counting and weighing, retaining one sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM.
- Most fragments of C20th metal whose use can be identified are discarded, as are unidentifiable objects of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails were also discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- C20th tile (floor, roof and wall) is discarded after counting and weighing, retaining a single sample of each type of pre-modern tile. Any decorated examples were retained unless they were recovered in large quantities, in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood is discarded after counting and weighing.

4.7.3 *Legal ownership of finds*

- Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006; Burials Act 1857).
- Owners of private unscheduled land where test pits have been excavated who enquire about the final destination of finds from excavation on their property are informed that ACA prefers to retain these in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible.
- Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- If the landowners are unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate any or all of the finds from the excavation on their land to ACA, the requested finds are returned to them after recording and analysis is completed, safely packaged and conserved (if required), accompanied by a letter explaining how they should be cared for and asking for them to be returned to ACA/University of Cambridge if for any reason the owners no longer wish to retain them, and that if they are moved from the address to which they were returned the ACA should be informed. The location of such finds will be stated in the site archive. Requests from landowners for the return of finds may be made and will be honoured at any time.

4.8 Curation of Archaeological Finds

- All finds which are not discarded or returned to owners are retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds are stored in cool dry conditions in sealed plastic finds bags, with ventilation holes. Pottery, bone and flint are bagged separately from other finds.
- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, are stored in small boxes protected by padding and where necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects were curated with silica gel packets where necessary to prevent deterioration.



- All finds bags/boxes from the same context are bagged/boxed together, and curated in a single archive containing all bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year. All bags and boxes used for storage are clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name, site code and year of excavation), test pit number and context number.

5 Location

The village of Nayland is centred on TL 975345, located in south-east Suffolk on an area of higher ground on the north bank of the generally low-lying river flood plain of the River Stour, which divides Essex and Suffolk (Figure 1). Nayland lies 10km north of Colchester, 12km SE of Sudbury, 21km SW of Ipswich, and 15km upstream of the Stour estuary in Manningtree.

Nayland today is an essentially linear nucleated settlement stretched along the B1087, just off the main A134 bypass road connecting Colchester and Sudbury. The older core of Nayland today lies close to the river and includes a small number of houses cluster around St James Church on an area still effectively an island defined by stream channels. Newer housing estates are located along the north side of the

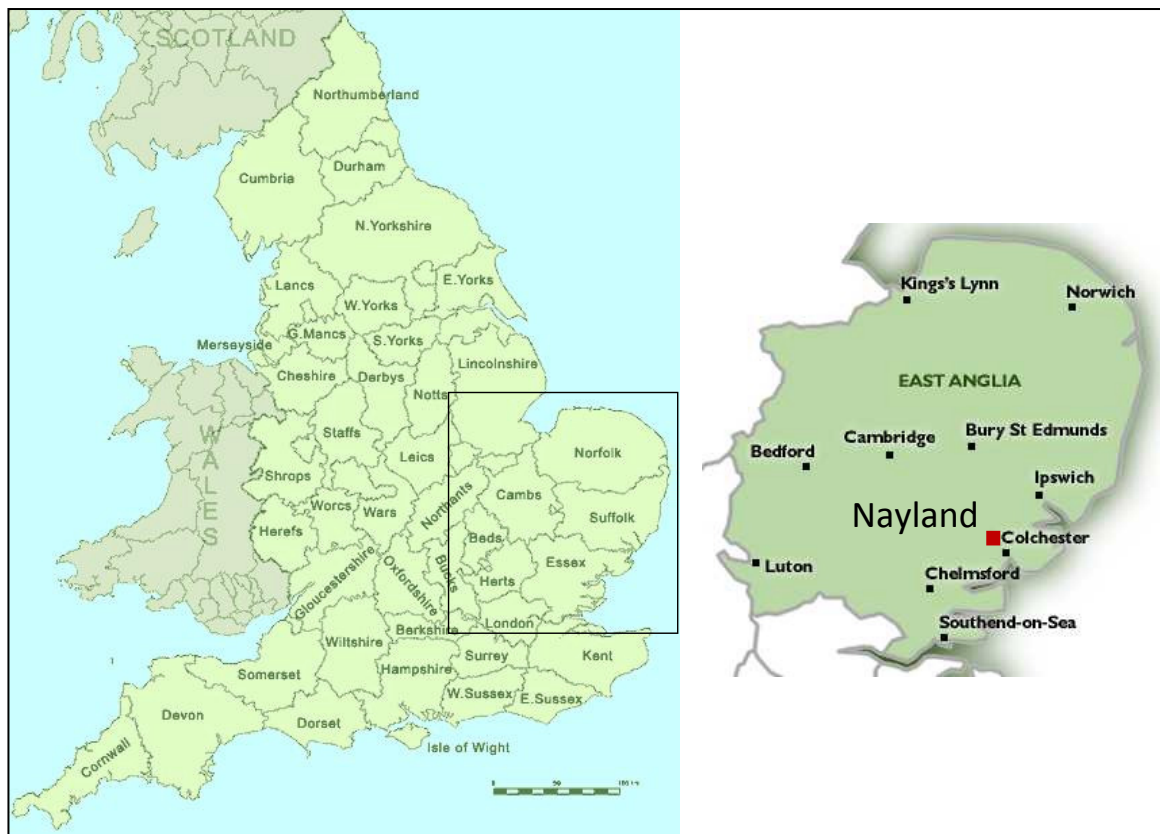


Figure 1: Map of England showing the location of Nayland.

river valley, and in the far eastern part of the village. Nayland parish has over 100 listed buildings including many timber-framed structures dating back to the 13th-16th centuries. These are concentrated in Nayland village itself, with a smaller number of outlying buildings scattered across the rest of the modern parish. Known medieval sites in the village include the earthwork enclosure of Court Knoll in the SE of the village and the 14th century church of St James church on Church Lane. A Catholic church of early 20th century date, also on Church Lane, closed in 2010. By the early 21st century the village population had reached c.1200¹.

¹ <http://www.naylandconservation.org.uk/AboutUs.html> (accessed December 2012)

Since 1883, Nayland has fallen within the civil parish of *Nayland with Wissington*. However there is a complex history behind the association of these two villages, which remain in separate ecumenical parishes today². Wissington, formerly known as Wiston, is a small dispersed village of c.200 residents located on the north bank of the Stour, just to the west of Nayland. In the early 11th century, Nayland and Wissington were part of the same manor of Nayland but by 1087 the Wiston estate was in the hands of the lord of Little Horkesley, and Wiston's history remained tied up with this estate until the end of the 19th century when the new West Suffolk county council decided to reunite the two parishes, against the will of the Wissington residents. Between 1087 and 1883, therefore, Nayland operated as its own, smaller parish with very little surrounding farmland but based instead around the commercial activities of a thriving river market town, while Wiston was an entirely agricultural parish

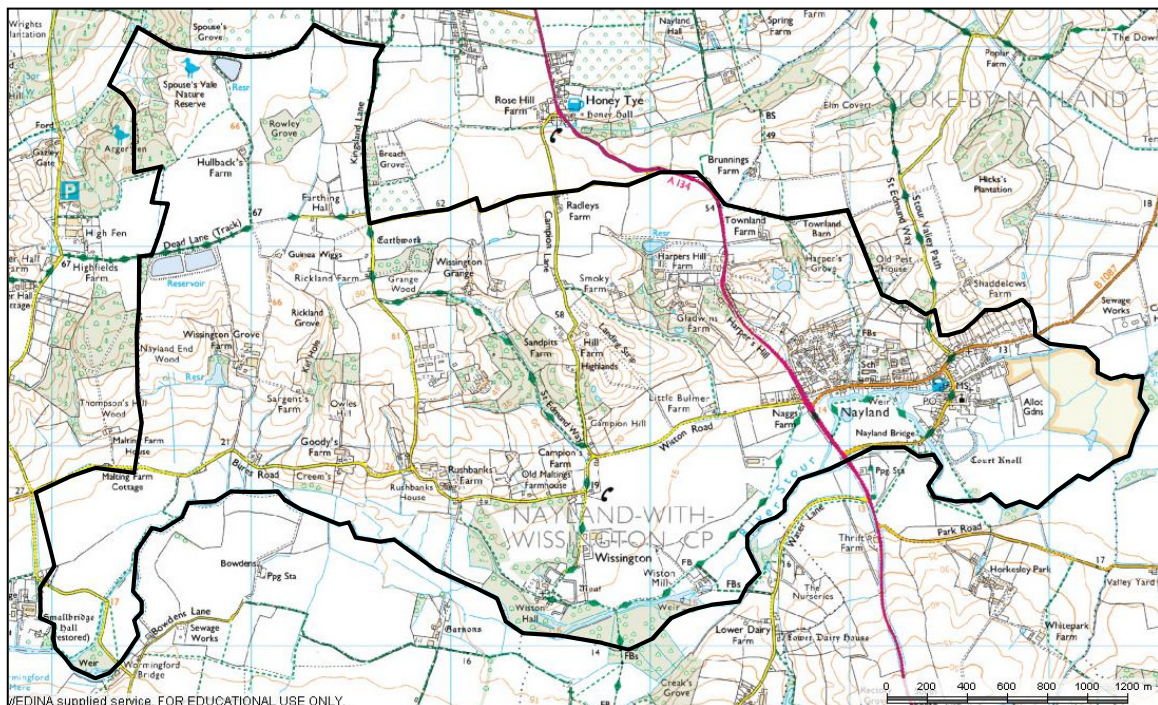


Figure 2: The parish of Nayland with Wissington, SE Suffolk.

² <http://www.naylandandwiston.net/History/historyIndex.php> (accessed December 2012)

6 Geology and Topography

Suffolk is a coastal county in East Anglia bordered by Essex to the south, Cambridgeshire to the west, Norfolk to the north and the North Sea to the east.

Nayland falls within the *Dedham Vale* Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty along the River Stour running from c.1 mile east of Bures up to the river estuary at Manningtree. As it passes Nayland the River Stour splits into two channels comprising the mill stream (navigable by barge in the 18th-19th centuries), and the main river channel. The two channels rejoin just under 2km downstream, after which the Stour remains relatively narrow until it widens suddenly 15km east into an estuary at Manningtree. The river Stour has previously been known as a fast-flowing river³, but river management policies including the building of 13 locks in the 18th century and later adjustments mean the stream is now relatively gentle.

Most of the old core of Nayland village sits adjacent to the River Stour on the north bank between 10-20m OD, with newer housing estates located behind and around this on hill slopes up to c.25m OD, while the hills continue rising outside the village to c.55-58m behind it. The underlying geology is comprised of London Clay and deposits of the Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group, comprised of mixed clay, silt and sand deposits⁴. The land around Nayland today is picturesque countryside comprising low, rolling hills covered in farmed fields, delineated by hedgerows with isolated large trees. Scattered farms are located across the Nayland with Wissington parish beyond Nayland village.

³ <http://www.naylandconservation.org.uk/River.html> (accessed December 2012)

⁴ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=nayland> (accessed December 2012)

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

7.1 Historical background

The name 'Nayland' is a later adaptation of the Old English/Anglo Saxon word *Eilanda*, meaning "at the island" (Ekwall 1936; Halliday et al. 2003), probably referring to the area between the two channels of the river Stour in the area of the present village. Gelling comments that 'island' is rare in place names, with just two examples known in England, with Nayland in Suffolk acquiring its name in the middle English period (ie after the Norman Conquest) in the phrase *atten eilende* 'at the island' (Gelling 1984, 40). Although there is no known settlement here during the Roman period, it has been suggested that a road crossed the River Stour in the period via a ford near the present Anchor Bridge (Halliday et al. 2003) or perhaps a little further west (Margree 1973), and Roman kilns have been identified along the river valley to the west at Wissington (*ibid.*). A routeway here would have been convenient for movement between the Romano-British colonial capital at Colchester and the Suffolk/Norfolk part of East Anglia (Slade, unpublished). Certainly the road across the present Anchor Bridge became a major routeway through the region in later centuries, and has at times held some level of strategic military importance. During the English Civil War and the Siege of Colchester in 1648, the bridge was occupied by Suffolk men to cut off one possible means of escape for the Royalists, while dynamite was found buried beneath the bridge during the third phase of rebuilding in the 1950s, planted during WWII in case of a German invasion⁵.

The Domesday Book records that the Nayland holding was held by Robert FitzWymarc in 1066, but by 1086 this had passed to his son, Swein of Essex. It is thus an unusual example of a holding still in the hands of an English lord in 1086. At the time of the Conquest *Eilanda* was a thriving rural community recorded as including 139 households, worth a total of 10.6 geld units in tax. This was divided between two entries, one for the lands in Essex (Hundred of Lexden), and one for the lands in Suffolk (Hundred of Babergh). In Essex the population was 114 residents with two mills (one held by Swein, one held by free men), woodland for 660 pigs, and was worth £17.3 or a total tax of 8.6 geld. The Suffolk holding was much smaller, with just 25 residents and valued at £8 or a tax of 2 geld, and 12d. villtax⁶. The Suffolk estate is described as "half a league long and 2 furlongs broad" (Williams and Martin 2003:1269), ie c. 1km long by 0.5 km wide.

The date of the earliest medieval settlement at Nayland is unknown, and although Anglo Saxon activity has been tentatively inferred at Court Knoll (e.g. Halliday et al. 2003) there is no firm evidence for this (Everett and Anderson 2001). By the 13th century Nayland was a centre for the profitable cloth trade, granted a licence to hold a market in 1227 and was commercially successful throughout the middle ages. In 1522 it was the 42nd richest settlement in England and home to the second richest cloth merchants, (ranked behind only Lavenham, also in Suffolk); eleven of the richest inhabitants of 16th century Nayland were clothmakers, and the 12th richest was a clothmaker's widow (Halliday et al. 2003:3); while of 59 Nayland residents whose professions were specified, all but 15 had work connected in some way with

⁵ <http://www.naylandandwiston.net/History/AnchorBridge/AnchorBridgeIndex.php> (accessed December 2012)

⁶ <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/TL9734/nayland/> (accessed December 2012)

the cloth making industry (Alston 2009). Tax records show that in 1524 there were 376 people living in Nayland (Slade, unpublished, page 38). From the mid 17th century, the cloth trade began to diminish in Nayland, and other trades like leather and soap manufacture took over as the main produce of the town. These were less lucrative than the cloth trade, the town consequently faded somewhat in importance, money was invested elsewhere and the town stagnated relative to other population centres.

The first recorded bridge cross the River Stour at Nayland was built in the early 15th century, at the height of the town's prosperity, when a wood construction was overseen and paid for by John Abell, a wealthy Nayland clothmaker⁷. By 1774 the volume of traffic over the bridge was so great it demolished and replaced with one constructed of brick.

From the early 18th century the River Stour was acting as a key transport route between inland Sudbury and coastal Manningtree for barge-loads of goods such as bricks, coal, corn and chalk. Nayland became an important milling centre at this time, typically sending c.1000 sacks of flour per week to London via several wharves at the village where barges could load⁸. The corn mill at Nayland is first mentioned in records dated to 1674, but was subsequently rebuilt and was one of the largest of many mills along the River Stour in the 18th and 19th centuries⁹. With the coming of the railways this river-borne trade declined substantially, ceasing altogether by the end of the First World War.

Although Nayland was the centre of its own civil parish, the ecumenical parish centre was at Stoke-by-Nayland until the end of the 19th century. The main historic village churches in Nayland comprise St James Church, which acted as chapel-of-ease to St Mary the Virgin in Stoke-by-Nayland, and the United Reformed Church, formerly the Independents. The Independents originally worshiped in a secular building located on Fen Street, but moved to Stoke Road in 1864 (Halliday et al. 2003); it was subsequently closed and sold for secular use in 1990. A Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart was also built in 1902 but closed in 2010.

The main village church, St James was in 1303 freed from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Norwich, although it still fell within the ecumenical parish of Stoke-By-Nayland. Religious affairs thus appear to have been conducted at the site since at least the early 14th century but it was not until the flourishing wool and cloth trade brought wealth into the town that the present church was built, in c.1400 AD¹⁰ by the master mason John Wastell who also built Kings College, Cambridge.¹¹ Records show that many merchants gave money and property to the church in the 14th and 15th centuries, and when church wardens heard in 1548 that "popish" images and plate from the churches were to be forcibly removed by order of the king, they sold these goods and invested the money into property¹². More difficult times were to follow, however, with the forced destruction of the rood loft and altar at the church,

⁷ <http://www.naylandandwiston.net/History/AnchorBridge/AnchorBridgelIndex.php> (accessed December 2012)

⁸ <http://www.naylandconservation.org.uk/River.html> (accessed December 2012)

⁹ <http://www.naylandconservation.org.uk/History.html> (accessed December 2012)

¹⁰ <http://www.naylandandwiston.net/History/Churches/StJames/StJames.php> (accessed December 2012)

¹¹ <http://www.naylandconservation.org.uk/History.html> (accessed December 2012)

¹² <http://www.naylandandwiston.net/History/Churches/StJames/StJames.php> (accessed December 2012)

and further damage inflicted by Parliamentarians during the Civil War (1642-1658). Later additions include John Constable's altar painting of 1809, depicting a scene from the Last Supper.

The A134 bypass for Nayland was built in the late 20th century, connecting the two halves of the main north-south trunk road with a new bridge along a more direct route that avoided the road through the village; up until this point traffic was forced to pass by Court Knoll and detour through the village across Anchor Bridge, the only crossing point over the River Stour.

7.2 Archaeological background

Evidence for Palaeolithic activity has been identified in gravel deposits in the vicinity of Nayland, including a group of flint flakes found in gravels on Harpers Hill (SHER: NYW 011, NYW Misc). The most notable Palaeolithic find is the Nayland Figurine, or glyph, found while field walking by an early collector and published in 1914. The glyph is drawn on a quartzite pebble c.80mm in length, showing a nanny goat climbing with one foot raised in the air (Figure 3). It is currently housed in the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge (Wendy Sparrow, *pers. comm.*).

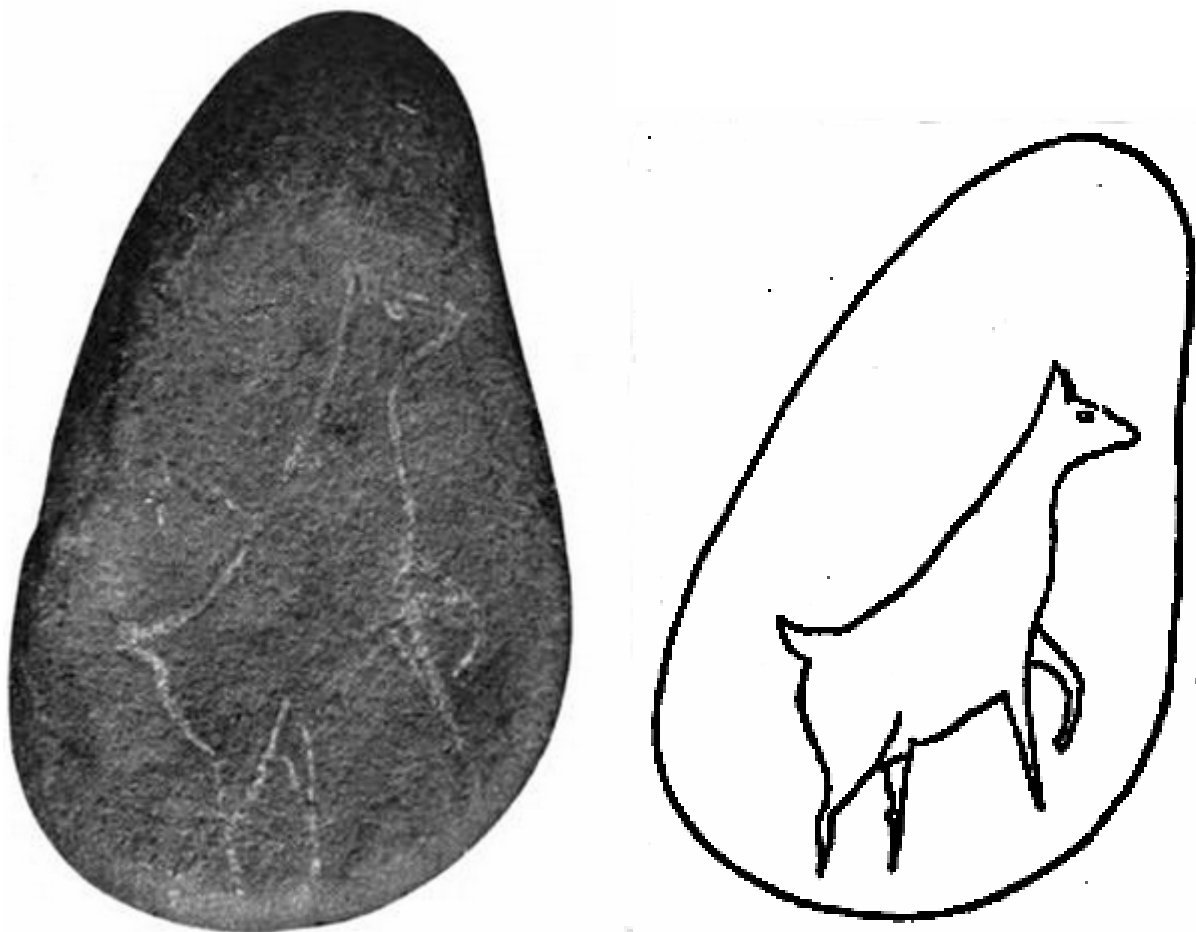


Figure 3: The 'Nayland goat' glyph, presumed to date from the Late Palaeolithic based on the style. The stone is a brown quartzite pebble c.3 inches long. The find was published in 1914. Image taken from Reid Moir 1927 and http://www.clarku.edu/~piltdown/map_report_finds/brit_palaeogl.html. (accessed December 2012).

Scattered Neolithic artefacts found around Nayland include a flint arrowhead on Harpers Hill north of the village (SHER: NYW Misc), and a selection of other artefacts whose provenance within the parish is unknown, including two Neolithic axeheads (SHER: NYW 014; NYW Misc) and a group of other artefacts including flint chisels, knives and other flint tool objects recorded in the Victoria County History of Suffolk (SHER: NYW Misc).

The only other known evidence of prehistoric date is a Bronze Age urn containing cremated human remains discovered during the building of the new vicarage and cemetery in 1881 behind Nayland Primary School (SHER: NYW 015).

Archaeological finds suggesting Roman activity around Nayland are limited to scatters of Roman tile. A large quantity of Roman roof tile and pottery has been found in fields to the SW of Nayland village and just NE of Wissington (SHER: NYW 008, 009, 010), which have been tentatively identified as kilns (e.g. Halliday et al. 2003). Large quantities of re-used Roman tile was also found during field-walking at Court Knoll (Everett and Anderson 2001), although it was suggested that these may be re-deposited from an original Roman structure located elsewhere. Halliday et al. (2003) also state that there was a Roman ford across the river Stour in the approximate location of the present-day Anchor Bridge. This ford may have been on the Roman road that leaves Colchester by the north gate, passing through Great Horkesley heading north and crossing the Stour in the vicinity of Nayland. There is then a gap of several miles until it can be confirmed again north of Hitcham¹³. The exact path through Nayland and the crossing point on the river Stour is uncertain, and may be closer to Anchor Bridge, to the west of Nayland close to the present A134 road, or further east of the present village (Grahame Appleby, *pers. comm.*). The roadway may have been moved in Norman times to bypass the new site at Court Knoll: it is not clear whether Court Knolls' location was dictated by the ford, or the location of the ford was dictated by the good geographic location of the manorial site.

There are no finds listed on the Suffolk HER for the Anglo Saxon period in the vicinity of Nayland.

Court Knoll (SHER: NYW 006) is a 140m wide D-shaped enclosure defined by a bank and ditch c.15m wide and c.1.5m deep with an interior raised c. 1m above the surrounding land. It lies on the valley bottom close to the meandering line of the River Stour. Field walking and early excavations in the 1920s revealed large quantities of re-used Roman tile and documentary evidence, pottery finds and geophysical survey confirm the presence of buildings on the site dating to the 12th - 14th century (Everett and Anderson 2001). Roman demolition debris, presumably from a structure on the site or nearby, appear to have been used as foundations for the medieval building. Court Knoll can thus most plausibly be interpreted as a medieval manorial site (Everett and Anderson 2001; Halliday et al. 2003), likely to have been the residence of a bailiff or steward in the later medieval period as successive lords lived away from Nayland.

The fabric of the present parish church of St James dates to the 14th century AD, although it is likely it replaced an earlier church building on the same site. No further finds are listed on the Suffolk HER for this period, although it is clear from

13

http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Periods/Roman/Topics/Engineering/roads/Britain/Texts/CODROM/6*.html (accessed December 2012)

documentary sources that Nayland village was in existence and expanding in importance. A large number of listed buildings in the village date from the 14th-16th centuries when the cloth trade was at its most profitable. Bear Street, one of the main roads through Nayland, provides an indication of the wealth and character of the late medieval village, with a host of late medieval buildings, nearly all of which are c.25 feet or 1 ½ perches wide, reflecting its urban street plan with numerous narrow street frontages. The decline of the cloth trade in the town meant that much of this housing was not subsequently regenerated, leaving the timber-framed buildings from the prosperous Tudor and Stuart streets to survive to the present day¹⁴.

The main development in terms of the village plan during the post-medieval period was the construction of the Mill Stream, allowing barges to dock for unloading and loading goods at the village. The new bridge (SHER: NTW 027) was also built during this period, joining Mill Street and Church Street.

¹⁴ <http://www.naylandandwiston.net/History/historyIndex.php> (accessed December 2012)

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Nayland 2012

The numbers and approximate locations of the 34 1m² test pits excavated on the 5th - 7th October 2012 are shown in figure 4. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section in numerical order. Most excavations were undertaken in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Nayland and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 13). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the excavation archive held by the Access Cambridge Archaeology at the University of Cambridge, but are not included in this report for reasons of space.

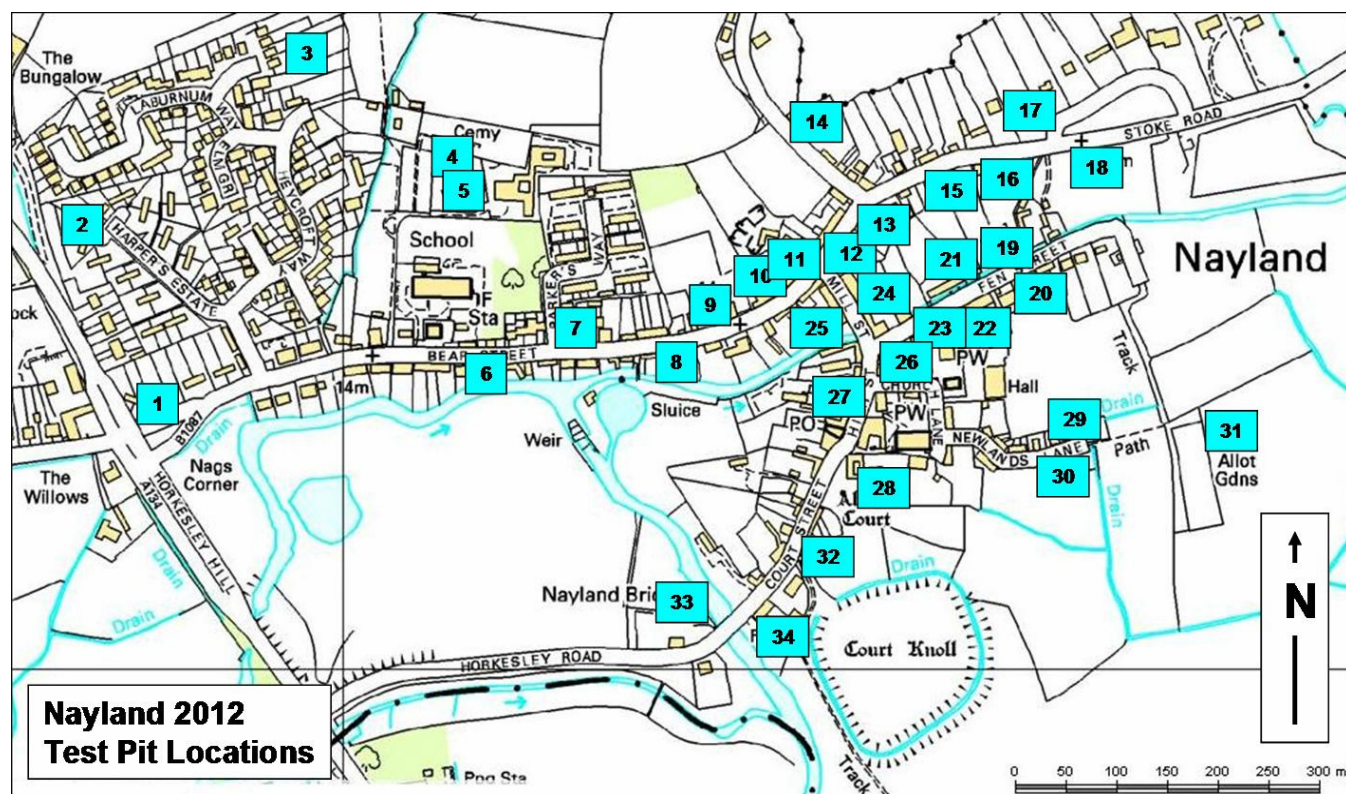


Figure 4: Location map for test pits excavated in Nayland 2012 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale).

8.1 Test Pit one (NAY/12/1)

Test pit one was excavated on the front lawn of a 20th century semi-detached property at the far western end of the modern Nayland village (105 Bear Street, Nayland. TL 596817 234259).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.65m, without encountering natural. Due to time constraints, excavation was halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

This test-pit produced a limited volume of pottery which included two sherds of Romano-British pottery, 12th-14th Early Medieval Sandy Ware, 14th-16th century Late Medieval Ware, 16th-19th century Glazed Red Earthenware and 20 Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 5: Location map of NAY/12/1



TP	Context	RB		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	3					4	10	1100-1900
1	2	1	1			3	6			10	19	100-1900
1	3									6	15	1800-1900
1	5	1	4					1	3			100-1600

Table 1 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/1

The small quantity of pottery from NAY/12/1 suggests minimal activity in this area until the Victorian period, although the discovery of two sherds of Romano-British pottery in a test pit located close to the Stour River is intriguing. The test pit was located well away from the Anchor Bridge, believed to have been the site of a ford during the Roman period, and thus provides evidence of activity during the Roman period in an area of the village beyond that previously suspected. Other finds from NAY/12/1 include a green glass bead, a button, fragments of clay pipe, glass fragments, tile, CBM, brick, coal, tarmac and iron scraps. A small number of animal bones were also recovered and have been identified as sheep/goat, dog/fox and chicken with also fragments of bird bones, as well as cattle- and sheep-sized bone fragments. A number of secondary and tertiary flint flakes were also identified from NAY/12/1 including a chip, several fine waste flakes and a large number of fragments of burnt flint, particularly from contexts five and six, below the levels disturbed by later activity.

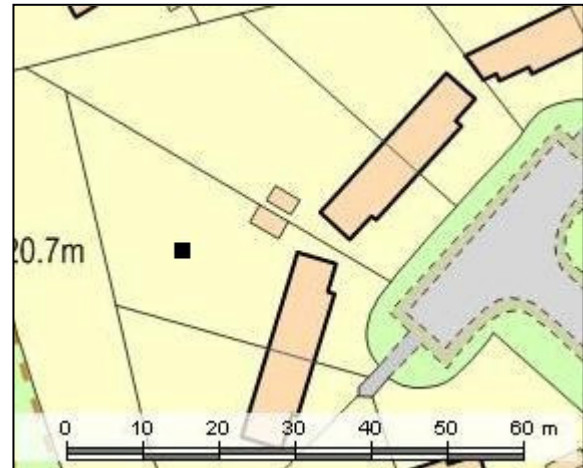
8.2 Test Pit two (NAY/12/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a large, semi-detached 20th century property at the far north western end of the village located on the hill rising up to the north of the village (12 Harpers Estate. TL 596728 234430).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, without encountering natural. Due to time constraints, excavation was halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Only a single sherd of pottery was excavated from Test Pit 2, dating from the Victorian period.

Figure 6: Location map of NAY/12/2



		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
2	All	1	1	1800-1900

Table 2 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/2

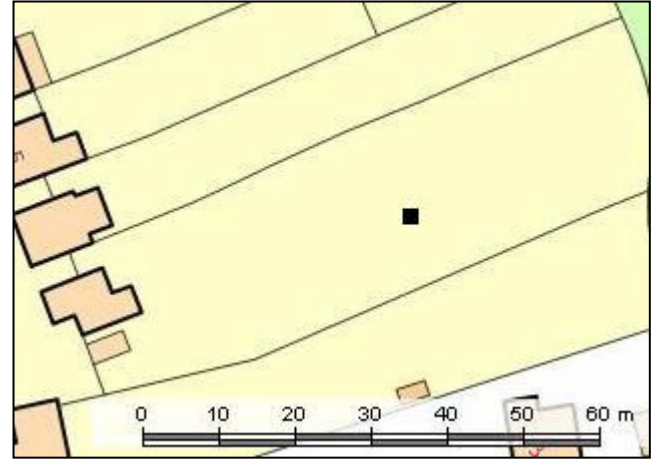
The few other finds recorded comprised tile, coal and a corroded iron nail. The minimal volume of finds from this test pit suggests the area has not been used prior to the building of the house in the mid-20th century. Ordinance Survey maps from the 19th century show the area being used as fields, and the evidence from this test pit would suggest it has not been used for human settlement prior to this.

8.3 Test Pit three (NAY/12/3)

Figure 7: Location map of
NAY/12/3

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 1960s era detached property at the western end of the village on the hill rising up to the north of the village (7 Willow Grove. TL 596973 234602).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of c.0.6m, whereupon sandy gravels began to appear mixed with the basal layers of soil. Due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Test Pit three produced a single sherd of Late Medieval Ware dating from the 15th-16th centuries, and two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware.

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	?	1	13	1	2	1400-1600
3	3			1	26	1550-1600

Table 3 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/3

Other finds from NAY/12/3 comprised CBM, brick, tile and some fragments of glass. The small volume of finds from this test pit suggests the area has seen very little previous human activity before the building of the modern house. It thus appears that settlement activity has concentrated around land immediately adjacent to the River Stour, rather than on the higher ground just 250-300m further north.

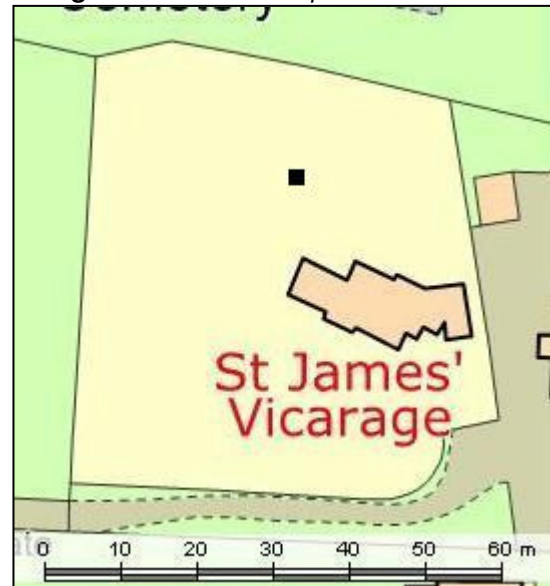
8.4 Test Pit four (NAY/12/4)

Test pit four was excavated on a patch of grass behind the rectory, located up the hill behind Nayland Primary School (St James' Vicarage, Bear Street, Nayland. TL 597114 234485). Another pit was also excavated in front of the vicarage (see TP 5).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 1.0m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit four produced an assemblage of post-medieval pottery including Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, Harlow Slipware and 30 Victorian-era sherds

Figure 8: Location map of NAY/12/4



TP	Context	GRE		GS		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	3	1	2					13	46	1550-1900
4	4							8	20	1800-1900
4	5	1	8	1	2			5	10	1550-1900
4	6							2	3	1800-1900
4	8					1	6	1	1	1600-1900
4	9							1	1	1800-1900

Table 4 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/4

Other finds comprised pieces of clay pipe, slate, tile, brick, CBM, coal, glass, corroded iron nails and other metal items and plastic. A few sheep/goat bones as well as one cattle-sized bone fragment were also identified from context four of NAY/12/4. Along with NAY/12/2, NAY/12/3, and NAY/12/5, finds from test pit four suggest there has been little or no human activity on the hill north of the village until the post-medieval period, from which point onwards the small number of sherds suggest the hillside was probably in use as arable fields rather than for settlement. The pottery finds indicate that activity at the site of NAY/12/4 clearly increased in the 19th century, doubtless associated with house building in the area. The test pit excavation team suggested the area where the pit was dug had been used for dumping and redistributing soil excavated when the present house was built in 1969, which is certainly a possibility given the vertical distribution of the finds across the full metre of excavated deposits.

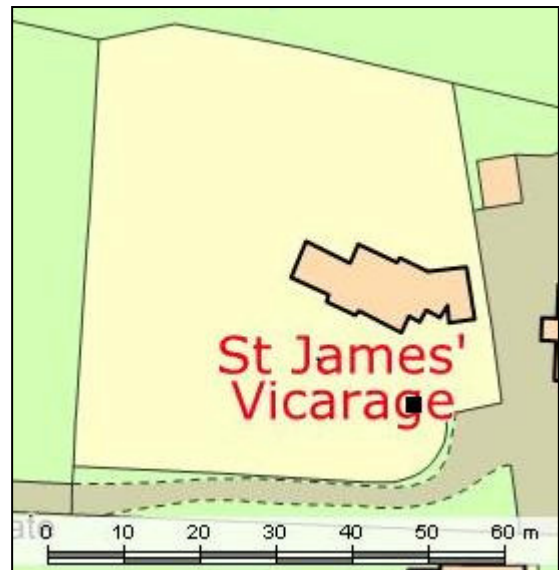
8.5 Test Pit five (NAY/12/5)

Test pit five was excavated on a patch of grass in front of the rectory, located up the hill behind Nayland Primary School (St James' Vicarage, Bear Street, Nayland. TL 597131 234454). Another pit was also excavated behind the vicarage (see TP 4).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.6m whereupon natural sandy gravels were identified. The excavations were therefore halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The very small pottery assemblage from test pit five included a single sherd of post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and seven Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 9: Location map of NAY/12/5



TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2	1	5	7	9	1550-1900

Table 5 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/5

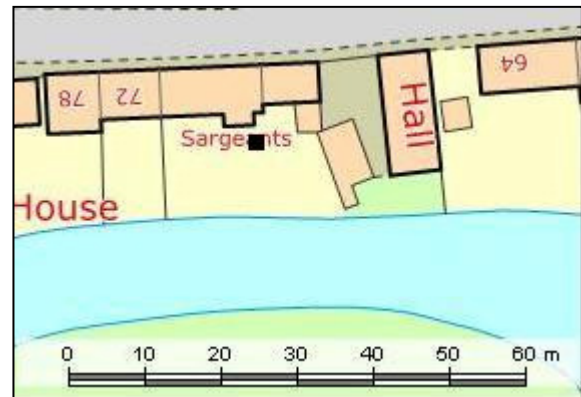
Finds from the site comprised plastic, a piece of clay pipe, slate, brick, tile and a piece of slag suggesting an episode of metal-working activities in the vicinity of the pit. Along with test pits two, three and four, test pit five produced no evidence for human activity on the hill north of the village until the post-medieval period, from which point onwards the very limited number of sherds suggest the hillside was probably used as fields. Disturbance at the site clearly increased in the 19th century, presumably associated with house building in the area.

8.6 Test Pit six (NAY/12/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the rear garden of a 15th-16th century property backing onto the channel of the River Stour that passes through the village, almost opposite the primary school (Sargeants, 70 Bear Street, Nayland. TL 597162 234290).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.9m whereupon the ground became wet and clayey, approaching the top of the water table. The excavations were therefore halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 10: Location map of NAY/12/6



A large pottery assemblage was recovered from NAY/12/6, including 23 sherds of Late Medieval Ware and big collection of post-medieval wares including Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, Chinese Porcelain and some Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		WCS		DW		HSW		SS		EST	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
6	1	1	33											1	4
6	3			2	76			1	2	1	7			4	58
6	4			6	57			1	1						
6	5			2	12	1	6					1	1	2	13
6	6			7	86							1	23	1	3
6	7	3	35	4	36			1	5						
6	8	14	230												
6	9	5	55	1	17					1	20				

TP	Context	SWSG		CP		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1	3	7			1	2	1400-1900
6	3	1	2			1	2	1550-1900
6	4	2	5			3	20	1550-1900
6	5	5	19	1	2			1550-1750
6	6	2	3					1550-1750
6	7							1400-1650
6	8							1400-1550
6	9							1400-1650

Table 6 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/6

It is interesting that this test pit, located beside the river and the main street, revealed no evidence for human occupation until the 15th century when the current house was built. Thereafter, a relatively large assemblage of Glazed Red Earthenware is present, a pottery type made locally in Colchester and in Chelmsford, Essex

(Appendix 12.1). Activity reflected in pottery deposition appears relatively continuous from this point onwards until the modern era, with no significant increase or decrease in the intensity of dumping visible from the pottery. Other finds from this test pit included a small corroded metal key, fragments of glass, clay pipe, corroded metal nails and other metal objects, oyster shell, brick, tile and slag suggestive of metal-working activities in the vicinity of the pit. 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show a smithy located three buildings west of the test pit location, although the slag finds from NAY/12/6 – made at 60-70cm depth – most likely relate to an earlier episode of smithing in the area. A large quantity of animal bone was also recorded from the test pit with cow, sheep/goat, pig and domestic goose all present as well as a number of fragments of cattle- and sheep-sized remains and bird bones. In context eight especially there was a large deposit of cow bones, possibly from one individual. Overall about 10% of the cattle bones showed evidence of butchery. In addition, three pieces of burnt flint were recovered through the middle contexts of the test pit.

8.7 Test Pit seven (NAY/12/7)

Figure 11 - Location map of NAY/12/7

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 15th-16th century timber-framed farmhouse fronting onto the main street opposite the point where Mill Stream diverges from the River Stour, towards the centre of the modern village (Parkers, 43 Bear Street, Nayland. TL 597259 234334).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 1.0m, whereupon natural sand and gravel deposits were uncovered. Excavations were therefore halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery assemblage included a single piece of Thetford ware (850-1100 AD) and a single piece of Early Medieval Sandy Ware (12th-14th century). All remaining sherds were post-medieval in date and included Glaze Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and 46 Victorian-era sherds.



TP	Context	THET		EMW		GRE		DW		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	2											1	10	36	442	1700-1900
7	3					1	5	2	13			1	7	9	116	1550-1900
7	4													1	7	1800-1900
7	5	1	52	1	12					1	6					850-1700
7	9					1	17									1550-1600

Table 7 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/7

Other finds included fragments of clay pipe, glass, a corroded iron horse shoe, iron nails and other metal scraps, CBM, brick, tile, coal, slate and oyster shell. A number of animal species remains were also recorded from the test pit, including sheep/goat, rabbit and chicken as well as fragments of cattle- and sheep-sized remains and bird bones. An additional three small pieces of burnt flint were also recorded from the lower half of the test pit.

Test Pit seven is one of only three test pits excavated in Nayland in 2012 to include pottery from the Anglo-Saxon period, the other two being NAY/12/26 and NAY/12/30 in the south east part of the village. The single sherd recovered from NAY/12/7 is not sufficient to infer residential settlement in this area, although this remains possible, especially given the name *Eilanda* in the Domesday Book which suggests this area may have been inhabited at this time. The evidence from NAY/12/7 suggests its use as fields during the Anglo Saxon and High Medieval period with very low-intensity deposition, followed by a period of abandonment. From the 17th century onwards there is renewed evidence for activity on the site, perhaps increasing in intensity during the Victorian period.

During the excavation of the test pit brick foundations of a wall were uncovered at a depth of 0.3m which continued to 0.6m depth. This wall lined up with an internal wall of the house, and most likely indicates the former existence of room or porch attached to the back of the house. This suggests some level of disturbance to the ground around the test pit, meaning some of the pottery and finds could have been disturbed or re-deposited.

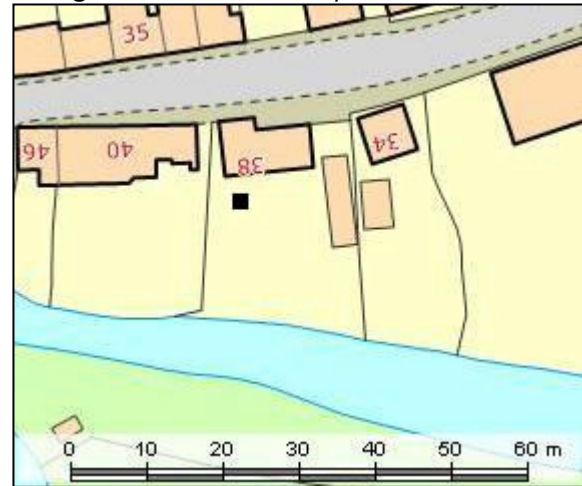
8.8 Test Pit eight (NAY/12/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the rear garden of a detached 19th or 20th century property backing onto the Mill Stream after its divergence with the River Stour (38 Bear Street, Nayland. TL 597322 234300).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, whereupon a hard, compacted chalky surface was reached containing cultural material. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from NAY/12/8 includes a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, and sherds of Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and Victorian-era wares.

Figure 12 - Location map of NAY/12/8



TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1			1	57	2	9	1	4	9	22	1400-1900
8	2	1	2			1	11	1	16	6	22	1100-1900
8	3			4	40	1	11			2	14	1400-1900
8	4			3	50	2	9			1	1	1400-1900
8	5							1	2			1700-1750

Table 8 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/8

Other finds from NAY/12/8 included tile, brick, CBM, fragments of modern drain, glass, mortar, concrete, coal, slate, iron nails and bolts, pieces of scrap metal, barbed wire, a thin fragment of plastic sheeting, plastic wire covering, modern nails, part of a metal chain and a possible whet stone. A number of pieces of slag were also recorded suggesting metal working on site. A small amount of animal bone was also identified as cow and pig, as well as fragments of both sheep- and cattle- sized animal remains. Two secondary flint flakes were also recorded from the test pit with a blade also found from context two.

The single sherd of 12th-14th century pottery suggests very ephemeral activity in the vicinity of the pit during the first phase of village expansion at this time, with residential settlement probably not occurring at this site until after c. 1400 AD. Settlement thereafter appears to have been continuous until the present day. The lack of 12th-14th century pottery may imply that the houses between the main road (Bear Street) and Mill Stream were a later addition to the housing on the north side of the road, which all have better evidence for occupation during this period.

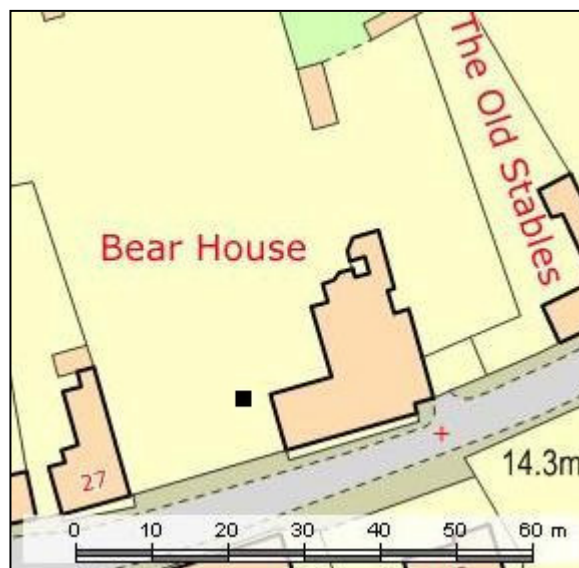
8.9 Test Pit nine (NAY/12/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the rear garden of a mid-16th century house extensively refurbished during the Georgian period (Alston et al. 2009), located towards the centre of the village (Bear House, Bear Street, Nayland. TL 597367 234340).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.9m without encountering natural deposits. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery finds included Early Medieval Sandy Ware, some German Stonewares, and a very large collection of 115 sherds of Late Medieval Ware. The remaining post-medieval pottery included sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and 39 Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 13 - Location map of NAY/12/9



TP	Context	EMW		GS		LMT		GRE		WCS		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	2					11	79	2	6							1	1	29	135	1400-1900
9	3	2	8			5	36	5	176							1	2	1	1	1100-1900
9	4	1	8			6	67	2	7	1	3	1	4							1100-1650
9	5			3	35	7	54	4	39			1	1			1	1	1	10	1400-1900
9	6			2	6	11	157													1400-1550
9	7			1	10	30	500											4	16	1400-1900
9	8	4	28			25	392													1100-1550
9	9					20	190	2	33					1	2			4	29	1400-1900

Table 9 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/9

The pottery from this test pit shows evidence for occupation beginning in the 12th-13th centuries, with a dramatic increase in the number of sherds in the 15th – 16th century showing this area was most likely used for dumping household waste. The number of sherds is by far the largest collection of medieval pottery to come from the test pits in Nayland, and could possibly be connected with clearing out old or unwanted pottery when the house was renovated; an Elizabeth I penny coin dating between 1560-1603 was also found between 0.5-0.6m depth, which might have been accidentally discarded along with other goods intended for dumping. An alternative explanation could be that the house was owned by a particularly rich family at this time that could afford to regularly discard pottery vessels. In the post-medieval period the quantity of discarded sherds decreases, but suggests continued occupation and activity till the present day.

The Elizabeth I coin is intriguing, as it appears to be made of a base metal, implying it is a forgery. It has also been heavily clipped, reducing the metal value of the coin. Other finds from the pit comprised fragments of glass, clay pipe, a metal belt buckle,



corroded iron nails and other metal objects, slate, coal, CBM, stone building materials, brick, tile and oyster shell. The animal bone remains also identified consist of cow, sheep/goat and pig with also a single fragment of sheep-sized bone also recovered. A number of pieces of burnt flint were also found through the test pit with a single secondary flint flake from context two.



Figure 14: A possibly forged Elizabeth I penny dating from between 1560-1603 found in NAY/12/9 context 5. The text from the coin reads: "E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA" (a rose without a thorn); and "CIVITAS LONDON" (made in London).

8.10 Test Pit 10 (NAY/12/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a semi-detached probably 19th or 20th century property located towards the centre of the village (9 Bear Street, Nayland. TL 597417 234367).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, at which point part of a brick foundation became visible in the SW corner and an oil pipe (possibly from an underground tank) was present entering from the east side, terminating in the centre of the pit with a rubber stopper. Excavation continued around these features to a total depth of 0.9m without finding natural. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from test pit 10 included Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Cistercian Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and some Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 15 - Location map of NAY/12/10



TP	Context	EMW		LMT		CW		GRE		GS		DW		SS		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1							2	27			5	12			4	8	10	19	1550-1900
10	2	1	9					5	47			1	3	2	5			6	14	1100-1900
10	3			3	66			2	9	1	7							1	2	1400-1900
10	4			4	163	2	8													1400-1550
10	5			10	214															1400-1550
10	6			4	22															1400-1550
10	7	1	1	1	5															1100-1550
10	8	1	4	2	12			3	10											1100-1600
10	9			7	69			1	7	1	30									1400-1600

Table 10 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/10

Other finds from the site include fragments of glass, fragments of clay pipe, corroded iron bolts, nails and other metal pieces, CBM, tile, coal, oyster and a small piece of slag suggestive of metal-working activities in the vicinity of the pit. A large amount of animal bone was also recorded from the test pit dominated by sheep/goat remains. Cow and pig were also found as well as bird bones and fragments of both cattle- and sheep- sized bone remains. An additional five pieces of burnt flint were also recorded through the upper six contexts of the test pit.

The pottery finds suggest this site saw limited activity at some point during the 12th – 14th centuries AD, which expanded in the 15th – 16th centuries into permanent settlement at the site. The finds in test pit 10 correlate perfectly with those made in test pits 9 and 11, in other properties on the north side of Bear Street (including the large number of late medieval sherds), and together show a consistent picture of intensive activity in this part of the town in the later medieval period.

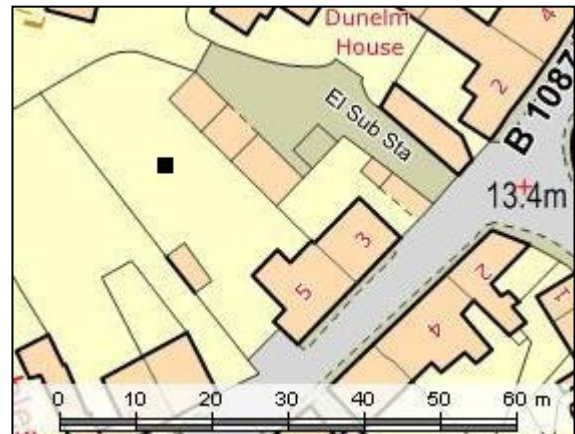
8.11 Test Pit 11 (NAY/12/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a grade II listed 16th century semi-detached merchant's house that was subsequently the Butcher's Arms Inn until it closed in 1958 (Alston et al. 2009) (Butchers, 5 Bear Street, Nayland. TL 597425 234393).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery excavated from NAY/12/11 includes Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware. The post-medieval pottery includes Glazed Red Earthenwares, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and a very large assemblage of 130 Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 16 - Location map of NAY/12/11



TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		WCS		DW		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	1			2	24											3	6	1400-1900
11	2	3	25	11	86											11	27	1100-1900
11	3			1	8								1	4	28	188	1400-1900	
11	4	1	6			2	8								28	51	1100-1900	
11	5					1	2						2	40	12	30	1550-1900	
11	6					2	4					1	2	2	32	23	53	1550-1900
11	7					3	12	1	1							19	35	1550-1900
11	8									1	2					4	9	1600-1900
11	9			5	40											2	7	1400-1900

Table 11 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/11

Other finds from this pit included a modern-looking 'coin' or token marked '2' (found between 40-50cm depth) and a metal jeton (found between 20-30cm depth). The jeton is a thin disc stamped with the crest or insignia of a merchant, which were handed out as trade tokens that could be redeemed with the issuing merchant. The disc shows a French crest of 3 crowns, and 3 fleur de lis surrounding a 5-petalled rosette, surrounded by a beaded circle; a French motto is also inscribed around the outside edge of the coin, probably "VIVE NVM DE NVRENVUM" ("Long live the jetons of Nuremberg"). It is written in a Lombardic script and this, along with size of the jeton, indicates a date c. 1500-1550. Its presence in the pit thus correlates with the time the house was occupied by a merchant, and indicates that business deals or trades were probably made in the vicinity of the house. The reference to Nuremberg, a town in Bavaria in south Germany, may also indicate long distance contacts between inland Europe and the merchants in Nayland. A similar jeton is also mentioned in Dr Slade's history of the village (unpublished, page 46), which was found in the garden of 1 Old Council Houses and dated to the first half of the 17th century. Other finds in 2012 included fragments of glass, corroded iron nails and other iron scraps, slate, coal, brick, tile, fragments of clay pipe, oyster shell, Perspex,

silver foil milk bottle tops and several pieces of slag indicative of metal-working activity in the vicinity of the pit. An electric cable found buried at c.70cm depth indicates that the finds in the pit are mostly redeposited. A range of animal remains were also recorded from the test pit and consist of cow, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit, domestic goose and cat bones, including a skull, with evidence of skinning. Further fragment remains were also only identified as cattle-, sheep- and rodent-sized remains.

NAY/12/11 is similar to test pits 9 and 10, excavated in nearby properties also on the north side of Bear Street, in that it revealed limited evidence for activity in the 12th – 14th centuries AD, which became much more intensive in the 15th – 16th centuries. This clearly led to significant dumping in the Victorian period, towards the end of the garden and away from the house itself.



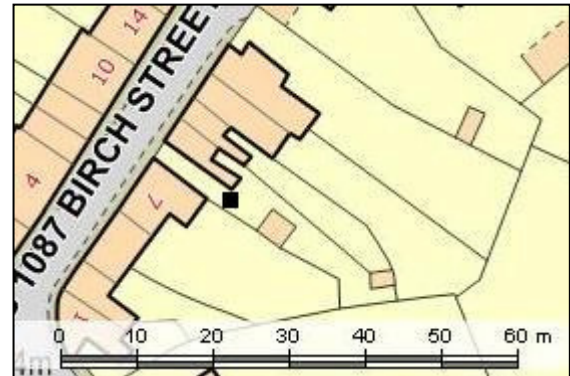
Figure 17: Trade merchants jeton found in the third context of NAY/12/11 context 3. The disc shows a French crest of 3 crowns, and 3 fleur de lis surrounding a 5-petaled rosette, surrounded by a beaded circle; a French motto is also inscribed around the outside edge of the coin, probably “VIVE NVM DE NVRENVUM” (Long live the jetons of Nuremberg). Likely date 1500-1550.

8.12 Test Pit 12 (NAY/12/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated towards the centre of the village in a gravel driveway between a property built in c.1890 and a neighbouring house dating to the 16th century (driveway of 9 Birch Street, Nayland. TL 597503 234409).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 18 - Location map of NAY/12/12



A wide range of different pottery types were found in NAY/12/12, including 1 sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and 18 sherds of Late Medieval Ware; the remaining sherds were post-medieval in date and included 52 pieces of Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, Chinese Porcelain, and a very large assemblage of 282 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		WCS		DW		SS		SMW		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	1																	
12	2			1	5	2	24							1	2			
12	3			1	8	7	45	1	4			1	1					
12	4	1	15	5	41	5	20	3	23			1	1			1	1	
12	5			3	10	7	84	1	2	1	8							
12	6					4	21					3	75	1	2	1	4	
12	7					5	89					1	2	1	3			
12	8			3	15	12	123			1	9	6	18	5	63			
12	9			5	99	10	266											

EST		SWSG		CP		VIC		Date Range
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
						8	76	1800-1900
						68	228	1800-1900
						15	59	1400-1900
1	4					4	5	1100-1900
						5	9	1400-1900
		3	12	2	2	60	148	1550-1900
		1	12	1	3	30	135	1550-1900
1	6	2	14	2	3	83	309	1400-1900
3	57					9	69	1400-1900

Table 12 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/12

Other finds from the pit comprised fragments of clay pipe, corroded iron nails, bolts and other metal objects, fragments of glass, slate, CBM, coal, brick, tile and oyster shell. A number of sheep/goat bones dominate the assemblage from test pit 12, although other species identified consist of cow, pig, rabbit and chicken. Further

fragmented bone remains have been partially identified as bird bones as well as cattle-, sheep- and rodent-sized remains. A single tertiary flint flake was also identified from context five.

The pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was first used in the late medieval period, contemporary with the building of the present structure at number 7 Birch Street or possibly slightly before. This is in agreement with data from many of the nearby test pits which also show clear evidence for the first occupation of the area at this time. Interestingly, some of the post-medieval pottery is of quite good quality, and may reflect dumping from a household that was slightly wealthier than typical for the period. The very large quantity of Victorian-era pot suggests deliberate dumping of sherds in the vicinity of the pit.

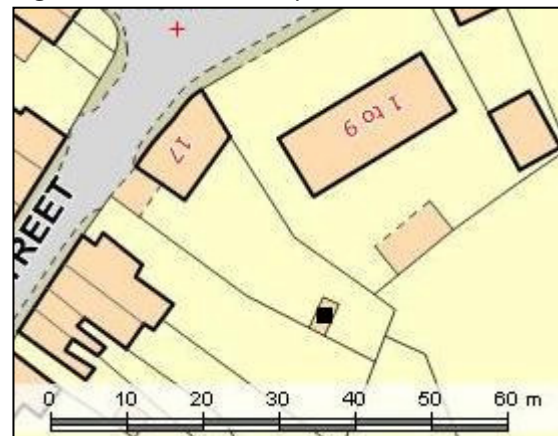
8.13 Test Pit 13 (NAY/12/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated at the rear of an enclosed back garden of a grade II listed 16th century property near an old oil sump (The Old Maltings, 17 Birch Street, Nayland, CO6 4JA. TL 597534 234419).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints and the depth reached, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from this test pit included a single sherd of Late Medieval Ware and 48 Victorian sherds.

Figure 19 - Location map of NAY/12/13



TP	Context	LMT		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1	1	3	21	94	1400-1900
13	2			5	10	1800-1900
13	3			5	37	1800-1900
13	4			1	34	1800-1900
13	5			1	9	1800-1900
13	6			4	15	1800-1900
13	7			1	31	1800-1900
13	8			2	3	1800-1900
13	9			2	2	1800-1900
13	10			4	16	1800-1900
13	11	1	5	2	19	1400-1900

Table 13 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/13

Test pit 13 was one of just four pits in the vicinity of Birch Street/Stoke Road/Mill Street/Fen Street that produced no evidence for medieval occupation, and indeed virtually no evidence for activity pre-dating the 19th century. It became clear during the excavation of the test pit that the site had been disturbed in relatively recent times, with a hard compacted black surface discovered at 0.4m depth and an iron pipe leading to the oil sump discovered at 0.4-0.5m depth. One clearly datable find was a Victorian silver sixpence coin dated 1868 discovered in context 8 while the cultural materials recovered from 1.2m depth included a fragment of modern drain, and it is thus likely that evidence for earlier occupation has been removed by this later activity. Other finds included slate, glass, tarmac, brick, tile, CBM, corroded iron nails and screws, modern nails and other metal objects, fragments of clay pipe, plastic, fragments of oyster shell, and several lumps of slag implying metal-working activities took place at some point in the vicinity of the pit. A small amount of animal bone was also recorded from the test pit with both sheep/goat and cow remains recorded with three fragments of sheep-sized animal remains.



Figure 20: Victorian silver sixpence coin dated 1868 from NAY/12/13 context 8.

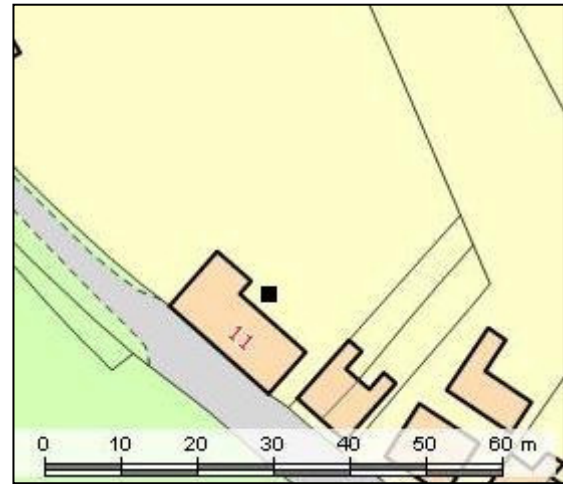
8.14 Test Pit 14 (NAY/12/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the gravel patio area immediately behind a large grade II listed 16th-17th century property part-way up the hill rising up to the north of the village (Hill House, 11 Gravel Hill, CO6 4JB. TL 597482 234500).

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Despite the early date of the house this test pit produced only a single sherd of pottery, dating from the Victorian era.

Figure 21 - Location map of NAY/12/14



		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
14	6	1	2	1800-1900

Table 14 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/14

Other finds included coal, slate, plastic, brick, tile, corroded iron nails, corroded lumps of metal, and several pieces of slag implying that metal-working activities have taken place in the vicinity of the site at some point in the past. A single horse bone was identified from context four of test pit 14.

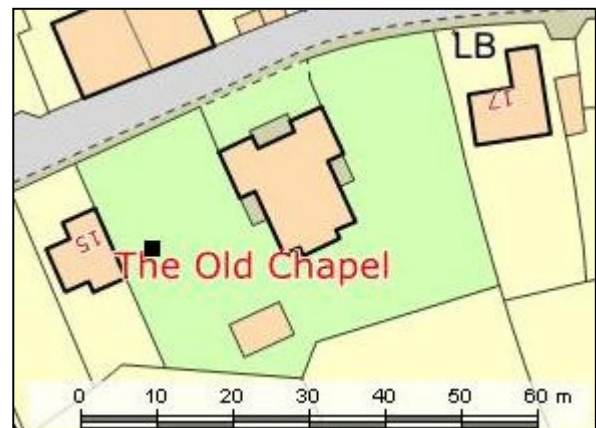
Given the 16th / 17th date of the house at this site and its location near what appears to be the historic core of the village (see maps in Appendix 12.5), it is surprising that so little pottery was identified in the test pit. Some explanation for this is provided by the discovery of a lead pipe at 0.3m depth and an electric pipe or cable at 0.63m depth, indicating recent disturbance in the vicinity of the pit. It therefore seems likely that earlier archaeological evidence has been removed by this recent later activity at the site.

8.15 Test Pit 15 (NAY/12/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated on a patch of grass near a Grade II listed Victorian-era building previously used as the United Reformed Church but now converted for use as a residential property (United Reformed Church, Stoke Road. TL 597583 234465).

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. Natural was not found but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 22 - Location map of NAY/12/15



The pottery from this pit included a single Romano-British sherd, 78 sherds of 12th-14th century Early Medieval Sandy Ware, two sherds of Hedingham Ware and 18 sherds of Late Medieval Ware. The remaining sherds were all post-medieval and included Glazed Red Earthenware, German stoneware, Delft Ware and 48 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	RB		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		GS		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	1													1	35			1800-1900
15	2			12	45											17	176	1100-1900
15	3									2	24			1	1	24	55	1550-1900
15	4									1	4					4	11	1550-1900
15	5									3	16							1550-1600
15	6			4	14			6	30	1	16	1	3			2	2	1100-1900
15	7			4	35			1	9									1100-1550
15	8			8	53			6	261									1100-1550
15	9			3	21	1	7	3	19									1100-1550
15	10			26	157													1100-1400
15	11	1	12	21	98	1	2	2	4					1	2			100-1650

Table 15 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/15

A notable find from NAY/12/15 was a small silver three pence coin dated 1567 during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, found in good condition in Context 3. Other finds included fragments of clay pipe, corroded iron nails and other metal objects, metal fragments, glass, slate, brick, tile, Perspex, and fragments of oyster shell. A large deposit of animal bone was also recorded, the majority identified as cow, with sheep/goat, pig, dog, cat, rabbit and chicken also recorded. A large number of fragments of bone were also only identified as cattle- and sheep-sized remains and as bird bones given the poor preservation. An additional six pieces of burnt flint were also recovered through the test pit.

The discovery of a single sherd of Romano-British pottery in this test pit attests to activity in the area during this period, although as only a single sherd was found this may indicate non-intensive use such as arable fields. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the 12th century when a very large quantity of pottery was deposited, clearly indicating residential settlement at this time. While there is



continued evidence for settlement until modern times, the intensity of deposition seems lower after the High Medieval period, possibly reflecting a change in land use during this time compared to earlier.



Figure 23: Queen Elizabeth I silver three-pence coin dated 1567 found in NAY/12/15 context 3. The text on the coin is only partly visible, but says Elizabeth D.G. ANG FR ET HIB REGINA (Elizabeth by the grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland). Reverse: PUSUI DEU ADIUTOREM MEU (I have made God my helper).

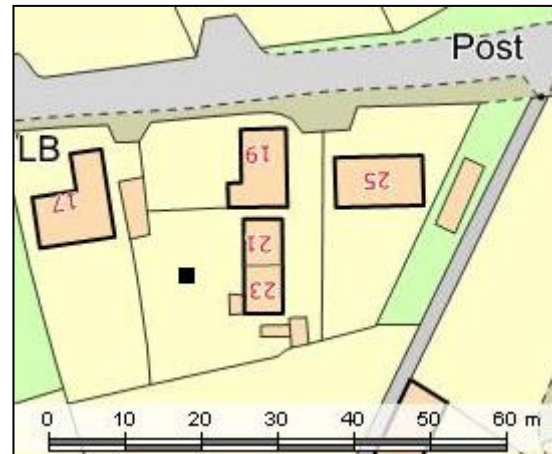
8.16 Test Pit 16 (NAY/12/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the enclosed side garden of a 19th or 20th century brick-built semi-detached house on the eastern side of the village (21-23 Stoke Road, Nayland. TL 597646 234477).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, and the high levels of brick rubble found, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 16 produced single sherds each of Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware; there were also 28 Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 24: Location map of NAY/12/16



TP	Context	LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	1							4	9	1800-1900
16	2	1	13					15	36	1400-1900
16	3			2	15			5	61	1550-1900
16	4			1	7	1	5	3	9	1550-1900
16	5							1	4	1800-1900

Table 16 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/16

Other finds from NAY/12/16 comprised a light bulb, fragments of clay pipe, corroded iron nails and other corroded metal scraps, glass, fragments of oyster shell, brick, tile, slate, coal and plastic. A small amount of animal bone included cow, sheep/goat, pig and chicken as well as three fragments of cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains. A single small piece of burnt flint was also identified from context two.

The small quantity of medieval and early post-medieval pottery suggests the area was in use during these times, but perhaps as open fields rather than an area close to residential buildings. Located on the edge of the modern village, it may be that this area was not built on for housing until the Victorian period, when the intensity of deposition clearly increases. It is also noteworthy that each of test pits 15, 17 and 18 to the immediate west, north and east of test pit 16 contained Roman pottery, which therefore is therefore markedly absent from test pit 16 when the finds are plotted on a distribution map. Further test pitting in this vicinity may reveal whether this is a genuine absence, or simply a factor of low-density distribution of sherds from this period.

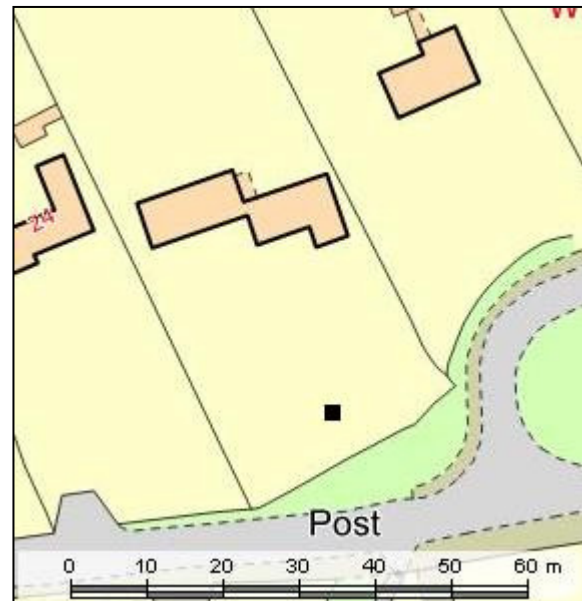
8.17 Test Pit 17 (NAY/12/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated in the bottom right-hand corner of the front lawn of a large, detached property at the far eastern end of the village (26 Stoke Road, Nayland. TL 597684 234520).

Test pit 17 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery assemblage from NAY/12/17 included eight Romano-British sherds, some Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and some Late Medieval Ware. The remaining sherds were post-medieval and included Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and 12 Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 25: Location map of NAY/12/17



TP	Context	RB		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	2							1	4					1	4	1400-1900
17	3									2	5	1	1	9	38	1550-1900
17	4	2	24							1	3			1	2	100-1900
17	5							1	2	1	13					1400-1600
17	6			1	6	5	27							1	2	1100-1900
17	7			1	10											1100-1400
17	8			5	19											1100-1400
17	9	6	15	1	4											100-1400

Table 17 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/17

Other finds from this test pit included fragments of glass, CBM, brick, tile, fragments of drain, corroded iron nails, coal and a toy pirate coin. A single cow bone was also identified from the test pit with two fragments of cattle-sized animal remains, as well as a secondary flint flake and two pieces of burnt flint from context nine.

The eight sherds of Romano-British pottery from NAY/12/17 provide good evidence for occupation in the vicinity of the pit during this period, on the margins of the present-day settlement. Two nearby test pits (TPs 15 and 18) also contained Romano-British pottery, and it thus appears likely that a previously unknown settlement lies somewhere in this area. Following the Roman period, this area appears to have been much less intensively used until after the 12th century, since when occupation seems to have been continuous. It is interesting to note that the peripheral areas on the east of Nayland village appear to have inhabited contemporaneously with the central areas during the medieval period, rather than being the result of later expansion.

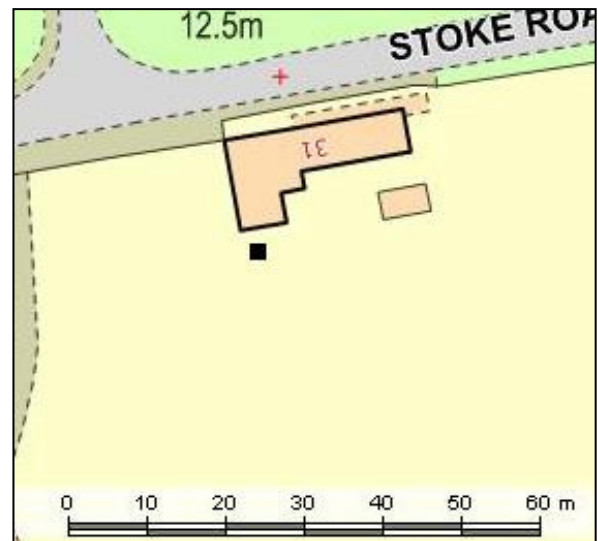
8.18 Test Pit 18 (NAY/12/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated in a detached grade II listed 16th-17th century property located in the north east part of the village (Longwood House, 31 Stoke Road. TL 597730 234492).

Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery assemblage included one sherd of Romano-British pottery, a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, a large assemblage of 43 Late Medieval sherds, two sherds of German Stoneware and a large collection of 119 Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 26 - Location map of NAY/12/18



TP	Context	RB		EMW		LMT		GS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	1									2	5	1800-1900
18	2			1	8	2	17			25	654	1100-1900
18	3					1	8			91	2323	1400-1900
18	4							2	9			1400-1550
18	6					1	22			1	12	1400-1900
18	7					21	435					1400-1550
18	8					16	271					1400-1550
18	9	1	9			2	3					100-1550

Table 18 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/18

Other finds from the pit included glass, fragments of clay pipe, brick, tile, CBM, slate, coal, corroded iron nails and scraps, corroded metal lumps, fragments of oyster shell, mortar and plastic. A preponderance of sheep/goat remains was evident from the test pit, although other species also identified consist of cow, pig and horse as well as a number of fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains.

The single sherd of Roman pottery from this test pit adds to evidence from test pits 15 and 17 suggesting settlement nearby during this period. It is interesting that virtually none of the other test pits in the village contained Romano-British pottery, suggesting that this site was of limited extent, possibly an isolated farmhouse or small rural settlement. Following the Roman period it seems the area was little used until the 12th century, when the single pottery sherd is suggestive of use as arable fields. By the 15th or 16th century, however, the volume of pottery rises sharply, suggesting that the area was used for dumping rubbish from a nearby household. The present house is believed to date to 1610 (Alston et al. 2009), which concurs

with this assessment. Deposition during the 17th-18th centuries appears minimal. Yet by the Victorian period the large numbers of Victorian sherds, combined with very large quantities of square peg tile that were also recovered from contexts below 0.3m suggest that this area, c.4.5m from the modern house wall, has been used for dumping rubbish. The area of the garden where the test pit was dug is raised up to the same level as the house but the ground drops away to the south, and it is thus possible this tile was deliberately deposited to help build up the ground level.

Test Pit 19 (NAY/12/19)

Test pit 19 was excavated in a grassy garden adjacent to a semi-detached property built in the 1890s towards the eastern edge of the village centre on the site formerly occupied by the Nayland parsonage (Alston et al. 2009)(22-24 Fen Street, Nayland. TL 597634 234390).

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 19 contained several sherds each of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware. Very low numbers of German Stoneware, Delft Ware and English Stoneware were also found, along with 32 Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 27 - Location map of NAY/12/19



T P	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		DW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	N o	W t	
19	1					1	4					2	9	10	36	1550-1900
19	3													8	29	1800-1900
19	4					3	4	1	5					11	51	1550-1900
19	5					4	59			1	5			3	9	1550-1900
19	6			1	27											1400-1550
19	7	2	10	1	8											1100-1550
19	8	5	54	2	30											1100-1550

Table 19 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/19

Other finds from the pit included glass, fragments of clay pipe, brick, tile, slate, corroded iron nails and other scraps, coal, fragments of oyster shell, Perspex, a small amount of slag and mortar. A number of animal bone remains were also recorded from the test pit and have been identified as cow, sheep/goat and pig as well as a number of fragments that could only be identified as cattle- and sheep-sized. A single small piece of burnt flint was also recorded from context five.

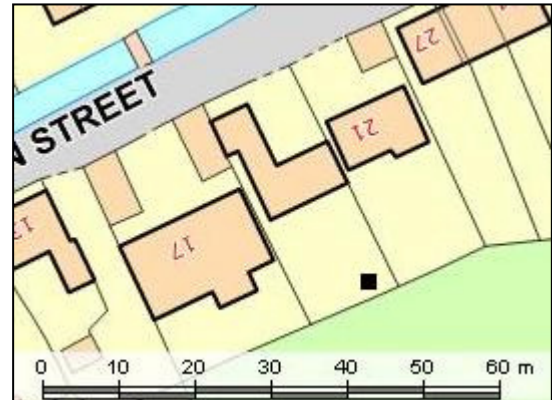
The pottery assemblage indicates that the first occupation of this area took place around the 12th century, and has continued since this time. The intensity of deposition is lower during the 16th-18th centuries, but increases again during the Victorian period. Located right beside Mill Stream, it is perhaps likely that the area was not used for dumping domestic rubbish, but the finds might instead reflect evidence for industrial activities.

8.19 Test Pit 20 (NAY/12/20)

Figure 28 - Location map of NAY/12/20

Test pit 20 was excavated at the far end of a rear garden of a detached property on the eastern side of the village centre, built on land formerly occupied by a silk throwing mill (Alston et al. 2009)(19 Fen Street, Nayland. TL 597682 234357).

Test pit 20 was excavated to a depth of 0.95m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



The pot from this test pit included a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware 14 sherds of Late Medieval Ware, some Glazed red Earthenware and 15 sherds of Victorian-era pot.

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
20	2									2	5	1800-1900
20	3									6	24	1800-1900
20	4			1	4	1	6			6	21	1400-1900
20	5									1	2	1800-1900
20	6					1	4					1550-1600
20	7			2	119	1	11					1400-1600
20	8			5	111	6	159	1	14			1400-1600
20	9			3	38							1400-1550
20	11	1	6	3	29							1100-1550

Table 20 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/20

Other finds comprised a corroded hooked metal rod, corroded iron bolts, nails and other metal objects, slate, coal, tile, brick, CBM, glass, fragments of clay pipe, fragments of oyster shell and slag, indicative of metal-working activities in the vicinity of the test pit. A range of animal species have also been identified from the test pit and consist of cow, sheep/goat, pig, cat, rabbit, chicken and partridge as well as a single bird bone and a number of fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains. An additional three pieces of burnt flint were also recorded in the upper and lower contexts of the test pit.

This test pit shows the site has been in use since the 12th century, probably in use as fields at this time. By the late medieval period, however, it seems likely that there was residential housing in the vicinity of the pit, possibly indicating a slight eastwards expansion of the village from a central core. Low-density deposition subsequently continued through to the 19th century. The site is located close to the Mill Stream, and the finds recorded reflect the industrial activities that one took place here.

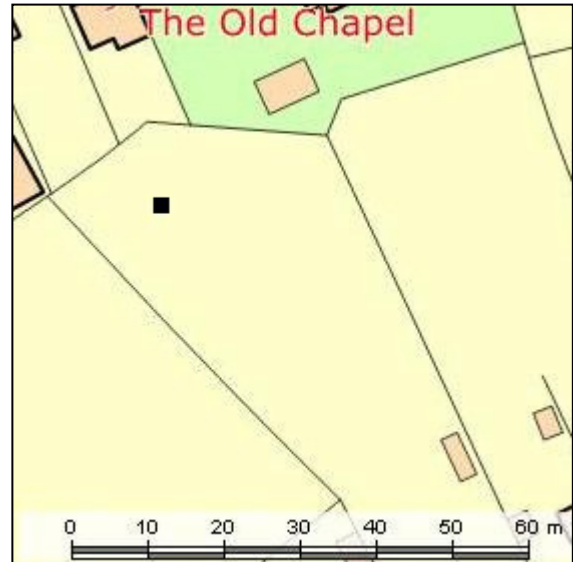
8.20 Test Pit 21 (NAY/12/21)

Figure 29 - Location map of NAY/12/21

Test pit 21 was excavated at the far end of the rear garden of a 16th and 17th century property located towards the village centre (Stream House, 20 Fen Street, Nayland. TL 597581 234441).

Test pit 21 was excavated to a depth of 0.75m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The medieval pottery finds from this pit comprised six sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and 20 Late Medieval sherds. The post medieval assemblage included sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, English Stoneware and 35 sherds of the Victorian era.



TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
21	1									1	1	7	23	1700-1900
21	2	1	7	1	4							14	30	1100-1900
21	3	1	4	4	9	2	8	1	5			5	17	1100-1900
21	4			1	10	1	12					6	9	1400-1900
21	5			8	284	4	33	1	8			3	6	1400-1900
21	6	4	53	6	171									1100-1550

Table 21 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/21

Other finds included glass, fragments of clay pipe, slate, coal, oyster shell, brick, tile, CBM, corroded metal lumps and two lumps of slag indicative of metal-working activities in the vicinity of the test pit. A small amount of animal bone was also recorded from the test pit and has been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, dog and roe deer. Fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized remains have also been recorded.

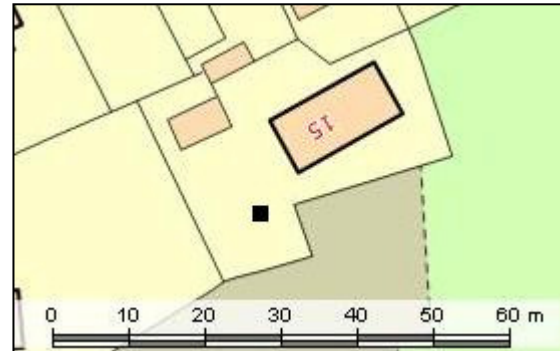
The density of pottery finds from this pit suggests the site was first occupied some time during the 12th century, continuing throughout the medieval period. During the post-medieval period the density of pottery finds becomes lower, rising again in the Victorian period. This test pit is thus one of a large number of test pits from the central part of Nayland village showing a similar pattern of regular and continued occupation from the 12th-13th century onwards. Due to the concentration and distribution of tile and other finds, the excavators believed the test pit might have exposed part of a rubbish pit in the NE corner of the test pit.

8.21 Test Pit 22 (NAY/12/22)

Figure 30 - Location map of NAY/12/22

Test pit 22 was excavated in the rear garden of a detached property towards the village centre near the perimeter wall of the c.19th century old Fen Street Leather factory (15 Fen Street, Nayland. TL 597637 234319).

Test pit 22 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which level natural gravel deposits were found. Excavations were therefore halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



The pot from this site included 12 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, single sherds of Hedingham Ware and “Tudor Green” Ware, and 15 sherds of Late Medieval Ware. The remaining sherds were post-medieval in date and included Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware and a large assemblage of 75 Victorian era sherds.

TP	Context	EMW		HED		TG		LMT		GRE		GS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
22	2	1	3							2	10			4	22	1100-1900
22	3	2	10							2	37			25	101	1100-1900
22	4													1	20	1800-1900
22	5	2	15					1	2	1	13			38	103	1100-1900
22	6	5	17	1	2	1	1	8	36	2	6	1	66	7	27	1100-1900
22	7	1	1					1	1							1100-1550
22	8	1	4					5	57							1100-1550

Table 22 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/22

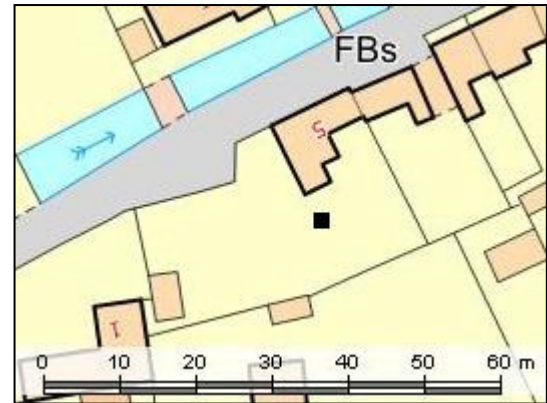
Other finds from Test Pit 22 included glass, fragments of clay pipe, tile, CBM, asbestos, plastic, fragments of oyster shell, corroded iron nails, bolts and other iron scraps, slate, mortar, coal and several lumps of slag indicative of metal-working activities in the vicinity of the test pit. A small amount of animal bone was also recorded from the test pit with cow, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit and domestic goose all identified. A few fragments of bird bones have also been recorded with both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains as well as three pieces of burnt flint.

Located towards the centre of the village, this test pit is one of a large number excavated at Nayland to show the first evidence for occupation during the 12th century. As with several other pits in Fen Street the intensity of deposition falls between the 16th-19th century, possibly reflecting a change in land use at this time when use of the Mill Stream would have been at its greatest. However deposition clearly increases again in the Victorian period.

8.22 Test Pit 23 (NAY/12/23)

Figure 31 - Location map of
NAY/12/23

Test pit 23 was excavated in the rear garden of a detached property towards the village centre with parts dating back as early 15th century. The western wall of the property is aligned with Church Lane to the south and is thought to have once fronted onto the medieval market place (Alston et al. 2009). The test pit was excavated just in line with the wall of the house (Rose Cottage, 5 Fen Street, Nayland, TL 597603 234337).



Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, where the soil-natural gravel interface was identified. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pot from this site included a range of different types including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and 100 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
23	1	1	5			2	4			1	36					11	36	1100-1900
23	2			1	9	2	13					1	10			57	137	1400-1900
23	3					1	12									17	94	1550-1900
23	4	1	5			2	4									8	23	1550-1900
23	5			2	11	1	6									5	21	1400-1900
23	6	1	3			2	23											1100-1600
23	7	2	24			1	15	1	24							2	5	1100-1900
23	8													1	25			1720-1750
23	9					1	16			1	9							1550-1700

Table 23 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/23

Other finds comprised fragments of clay pipe, glass, tile, CBM, mortar, corroded iron nails and other scraps of corroded iron, half a horse shoe and other metal objects, fragments of oyster shell, coal, and a small amount of slag. Additional animal remains also found consist of cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse, and dog with a few fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized remains and bird bones as well as three pieces of burnt flint.

The pottery from this test pit indicates the area has been occupied since the 12th century. This test pit is thus one of a large number of test pits from the central part of Nayland village showing continuous occupation beginning in the 12th century, and adds to our understanding of the size and geographic location of the settlement during its earliest phases.

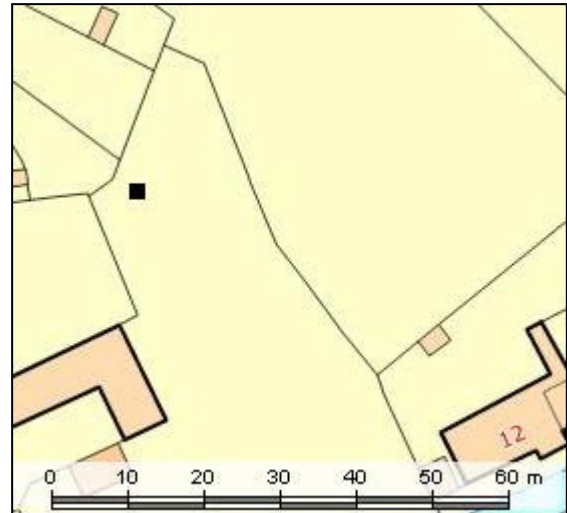
8.23 Test Pit 24 (NAY/12/24)

Figure 32 - Location map of NAY/12/24

Test pit 24 was excavated in the NW corner of a very large garden belonging to a mid 18th century terraced property in the centre of town (Mill House, 12 Mill Street, Nayland. TL 597539 234397).

Test pit 24 was excavated to a depth of 1.0m without finding natural sediments. Excavations were thus halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from this test pit included a range of different styles including Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware, and a post-medieval assemblage of Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and 46 Victorian-era sherds.



TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		DW		HSW		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
24	3															1	1	6	47	1720-1900
24	4			1	9	1	4											3	8	1400-1900
24	5			2	56	1	13									1	5	5	33	1400-1900
24	6			2	15	12	154	4	23					3	45			30	126	1400-1900
24	7	1	4			10	92			2	9	1	2	1	20			1	5	1100-1900
24	8	1	17			1	11			1	1									1100-1650
24	9			1	3	5	25													1400-1600
24	10	2	15	5	80	2	8											1	3	1100-1900

Table 24 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/24

Other finds comprised fragments of clay pipe, glass, corroded iron nails, corroded iron lumps and other metal objects, slate, tile, CBM, mortar, coal, fragments of oyster shell, and large quantities of slag suggestive of metal working activities in the vicinity of the test pit. The majority of the animal species identified were of sheep/goat but cow, pig, dog, rabbit and domestic goose remains were also recorded with a number of both cattle- and sheep-sized fragmentary remains. Two secondary flint flakes were also recorded from the test pit, which also yielded a number of pieces of burnt flint.

The pottery from NAY/12/24 indicates the area has been occupied since the 12th century continuously until the present day. This test pit is one of a large number of test pits from the central part of Nayland village showing this pattern of regular and continued occupation beginning in the 12th century, and adds to our understanding of the size and geographic location of the settlement during its earliest phases. Located in an area presently isolated from any roads and taken up by very large back gardens, the finds suggest that residential housing has previously existed in this vicinity, suggesting a different street plan might have existed in former times. Indeed,

the 1886 ordinance survey map shows this area as a wooded park, opening onto Stoke Road in between the old United Reformed Church and properties 1-9 Stoke Road, indicating recent changes in land use

8.24 Test Pit 25 (NAY/12/25)

Figure 33- Location map of
NAY/12/25

Test pit 25 was excavated in a flowerbed in between a trap door to the cellar and the front door of a late 14th or early 15th century property, formerly used as a coaching inn until converted for residential use in 1958 (Queens Head House, 1 High Street, Nayland. TL 597504 234310).



Test pit 25 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which point natural sediments were uncovered. Excavations were thus halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled. As the top 0.2m of ground had recently been built up using topsoil purchased from a garden centre, fewer finds were expected from the top two spits (presumed to originate from mixing with sediments beneath).

The limited pottery assemblage included very small numbers of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

TP	Context	GS		GRE		SWSG		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	1 & 2			1	79			1550-1600
25	3					2	25	1720-1750
25	5	1	3					1550-1600

Table 25 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/25

Other finds comprised fragments of oyster shell, fragments of clay pipe, plastic, coal, lead window lining, A single sheep/goat bone has also been identified with a sheep-sized animal bone fragment as well as a bird bone. Several hundred pieces of brick and tile were also uncovered along with large quantities of broken glass, clearly representing the deliberate dumping of large quantities of building materials against the front wall of the property.

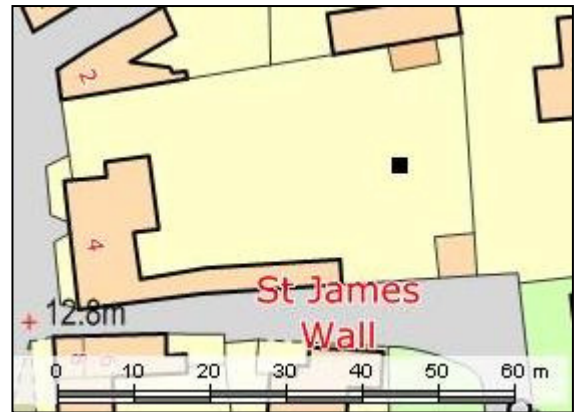
The limited number of pottery finds might suggest very low-level activity and deposition in the vicinity of the house entrance, but this must be balanced against the quantity of finds that came from a total depth of just c.0.4m once the imported top soil had been removed. The site was heavily disturbed by a buried pipe across the eastern part of the test pit, a retaining wall around the flowerbed and the nearby cellar trap door, and the finds from this test pit thus seems to reflect construction and dumping events in the immediate vicinity and are unlikely to reflect the earlier history of the site.

8.25 Test Pit 26 (NAY/12/26)

Test pit 26 was excavated at the far end of a large back garden associated with a detached property parts of which date back to the 14th century, used as a parsonage for most of the 19th century (The Old Vicarage, 4 High Street, Nayland. TL 597573 234297).

Test pit 26 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which point natural sediments were uncovered. Excavations were thus halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 34- Location map of NAY/12/26



The pottery from NAY/12/26 included two sherds of Anglo Saxon Thetford Ware, two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and six sherds of Late Medieval Ware. The remaining sherds were post-medieval in date and included German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and a large assemblage of 135 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	THET		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		SS		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
26	1									3	9	1	6	2	6	52	171	1550-1900
26	2							1	1	1	4					16	33	1450-1900
26	3&4															5	18	1800-1900
26	4									1	2					25	58	1550-1900
26	5					2	8			1	7	1	29	1	1	26	148	1400-1900
26	6	2	9	2	14	4	22			1	4			1	2	11	26	850-1900

Table 26 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/26

Other finds from NAY/12/26 included fragments of clay pipe, a blue glass bead, glass fragments, corroded iron nails, coal, CBM, tile, slate, fragments of oyster shell, string, plastic and a single piece of slag. A small amount of animal bone was also recorded from the test pit and has been identified as cow, rabbit and chicken, with also a bird bone and fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals. An additional three pieces of burnt flint were also recorded.

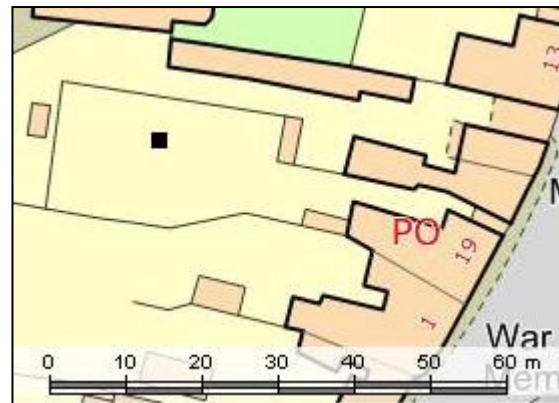
Test pit 26 is one of only three pits excavated in 2012 at Nayland to produce Anglo-Saxon pottery (the others being NAY/12/7 and NAY/12/30). The two sherds found in TP 26 are insufficient to conclusively infer settlement at Nayland during the Anglo-Saxon period, and they many have been deposited in the later 11th century (ie after the Norman Conquest) along with the sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware. The remainder of the pottery assemblage suggests the site has been occupied continuously since this date, with a substantial increase in deposition during the 19th century. Located at the heart of the modern town, this test pit contributes towards the same general picture shown by many of the test pits located towards the village centre and adds to our understanding of the size and geographic location of the settlement during its earliest phases.

8.26 Test Pit 27 (NAY/12/27)

Figure 35 - Location map of NAY/12/27

Test pit 27 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 16th century property located towards the village centre, previously used as an inn in the 18th century and likely as a commercial brewery (Alston et al. 2009) (The Vine House, 1 Court Street, Nayland. TL 597451 234246).

Test pit 27 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m without finding natural sediments. Excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



The small pottery assemblage from test pit 27 included Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Heddingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware. The remaining sherds were transitional late Medieval or post-medieval in date and comprised German Stoneware, Cistercian Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and a large assemblage of 119 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	EMW		HED		LMT		GS		CW		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
27	1	1	1			2	5			1	1	2	7			24	29	1100-1900
27	2	1	7			1	2							1	10	50	158	1100-1900
27	3	4	12													32	72	1100-1900
27	4					5	36	1	2			2	4	1	2	13	22	1400-1900
27	5	1	7			16	216	1	4									1100-1550
27	6	2	8	2	9	13	140	1	6									1100-1550

Table 27 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/27

Other finds comprised fragments of clay pipe, glass, corroded iron bolts and other metal objects, oyster shell, CBM, tile, slate, coal, mortar, plastic and lumps of slag indicative of metal-working in the vicinity of the pit. A range of animal species were recorded from the test pit including a neonate pig, cow, sheep/goat, dog/fox, cat and rabbit as well as a bird bone and fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains. An additional nine pieces of burnt stone were also recovered from the upper three contexts of the test pit. A fragment of worked bone which appears to be a rough-out for a needle or an awl was also found.

Test pit 27 is one of a large number of test pits from the central part of Nayland village showing a similar pattern of continued occupation beginning in the 12th century. A particularly large number of late medieval sherds were found, after which there seems to have been a sharp drop in pottery deposition until activity increased in the Victorian era. It is possible that the earlier pottery finds relate to a time when the street layout around Nayland was different, with more housing on the peninsular to the west of the test pit, close to the River Stour. Further exploration in this area would be required to investigate this hypothesis.

8.27 Test Pit 28 (NAY/12/28)

Test pit 28 was excavated in the rear garden of a large detached medieval town house, parts of which date back to the early 15th century, and some parts to c.1300 (Alston et al. 2009). The test pit was excavated beside a barn on land adjoining a boundary division with an old brewery (Alston Court, 2 Court Street, Nayland. TL 597555 234177).

Test pit 28 was excavated to a depth of 0.55m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 36 - Location map of NAY/12/28



In the context of the other test pits excavated in Nayland 2012, NAY/12/28 produced a relatively small pottery assemblage comprising 11 sherds of Late Medieval Ware, 21 sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, three sherds of Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and 31 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
28	1							2	5	1800-1900
28	2			1	32	2	2	11	21	1550-1900
28	3	4	24	16	270	1	1	15	35	1400-1900
28	4	1	8					3	9	1400-1900
28	5	6	35	4	22					1400-1600

Table 28 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/28

Other finds included a 20th century shilling coin, the central core of a battery, corroded iron nails and other corroded metal scraps, fragments of glass, slate, tile, CBM, coal, a single piece of slag and fragments of oyster shell. Sheep/goat bone was only positively identified from the test pit with additional fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal bones and a single tertiary flint flake.

The excavated pottery assemblage indicates that the first human disturbance in the vicinity of this test pit took place during the 15th-16th century. Virtually no pottery was deposited after this until the 19th century, implying the area was less intensively used then compared with other parts of the village. The Ordinance Survey map of 1886 shows that a large barn once stood in place of the present structure, which may have extended partly over the area covered by the test pit. A layer of flint and brick rubble found by the excavators at c.0.1-0.3m depth may represent collapse or foundations from this earlier structure. The excavators additionally reported finds of medieval pottery in the basal layers of the pit that were not fully excavated, indicating that further archaeological remains, possibly including some of earlier date, may be present beneath the 0.55m depth reached in the 2012 excavation.

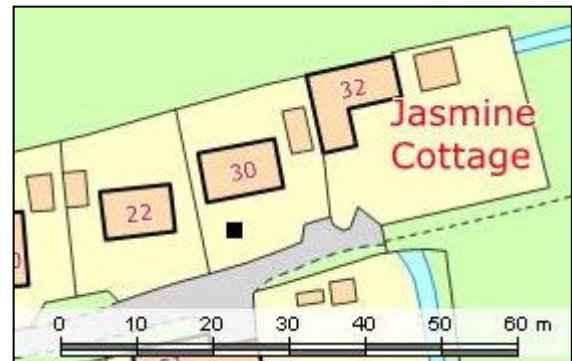
8.28 Test Pit 29 (NAY/12/29)

Test pit 29 was excavated in the front garden of detached house built in the 1960s, located on the far east side of the village (Dereham House, 30 Newlands Lane, Nayland, CO6 4JJ. TL 597717 234219).

Test pit 29 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, revealing what are likely to be natural sediments in the NW corner of the test pit. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from this test pit included a medium-sized collection of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and four sherds of Late Medieval Ware, alongside a post-medieval assemblage of Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, Delft Ware and 124 Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 37 - Location map of NAY/12/29



TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
29	1	2	10			1	6					15	27	1100-1900
29	2	5	19			4	42	1	3			36	77	1100-1900
29	3			1	5	1	8	1	4	1	8	45	77	1400-1900
29	4			2	6	4	13					22	41	1400-1900
29	5	4	64	1	2							4	13	1100-1900
29	6	2	11									2	6	1100-1900
29	7	2	10											1100-1400
29	8	1	3											1100-1400
29	9	1	3											1100-1400

Table 29 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/29

Other finds from NAY/12/29 comprised fragments of clay pipe stem, fragments of glass, corroded iron nails and other corroded metal scraps, a light bulb, oyster shell, tile, CBM and plastic. A range of animal species were also recorded from the test pit, consisting of cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse, cat and rabbit remains as well as a number of fragments just recorded as sheep- and cattle-sized animals. An additional four pieces of burnt flint were also recorded through the test pit.

Located on the outskirts of the existing village of Nayland, it is interesting that test pit 29 produced a considerable volume of pottery dating to 12th – 14th century, thus showing a very similar pattern to a large number of pits nearer the village centre. These finds suggest that this now-peripheral area was part of the initial medieval settlement at Nayland, possibly related to its proximity to Court Knoll, the likely site of a medieval manor house.

8.29 Test Pit 30 (NAY/12/30)

Test pit 30 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 20th century bungalow located on the far SE side of the village (15 Newlands Lane, Nayland. CO6 4JJ. TL 597711 234197).

Test pit 30 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m without finding natural. A further sondage was subsequently dug to c.1.0m depth, indicating that finds were still present down to at least 0.9m. Due to time constraints excavation was then halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 38 - Location map of NAY/12/30



NAY/12/30 included a large pottery assemblage including medieval-era sherds of Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware, and post-medieval sherds of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Delft Ware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and a large assemblage of 251 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		HSW		DW	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
30	1																
30	2			5	28			12	65			9	60				
30	3	1	5	3	32			5	23	3	6	11	84				
30	4			3	6			4	9	3	32	15	51				
30	5	8	28	4	12			10	56			68	261	5	41	5	14
30	6	6	23	4	14			5	14			10	24				
30	7			11	59	2	14	5	286								
30	8 & 9							1	6			5	172				
30	9			1	12												

WCS		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
										1	1	1800-1900
										55	63	1100-1900
								1	2	86	135	850-1900
				1	5	1	1			71	106	1100-1900
1	2	1	8					3	150	3	10	850-1900
								1	1	4	7	850-1900
												1100-1550
												1400-1600
												1100-1400

Table 30 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/30

Other finds comprised fragments of clay pipe, glass, a metal padlock bolt, corroded metal nails and screws, thin metal scraps, CBM, mortar, brick, slate, coal, plastic, oyster shell and large quantities of slag suggestive of metal-working in the vicinity of the pit. Cow, sheep/goat and pig remains were also positively identified as well as a

larger number of fragmentary remains of cattle- and sheep-sized animals, plus a single bird bone that were all mixed through the test pit. Both a primary and tertiary flint flakes were identified from the upper levels of the pit with an irregular waste flake and an additional 11 pieces of burnt stone were also recorded through the mid-levels of the test pit.

Test pit 30 produced a very large quantity of pottery and other finds, testifying to sustained and significant activity from the 9th – 11th century onwards. This test pit was one of only three to produce sherds of 10th-12th century pottery (see also NAY/12/7 and NAY/12/26) with 15 sherds recovered in total. Although these were all from contexts which also contained pottery dating to 11-1400, the number of Thetford ware sherds does make it possible that activity here may pre-date the Norman Conquest, although this cannot be regarded as certain. It is interesting that this SE corner of the village near to Court Knoll shows evidence for occupation from the very earliest phase of the medieval settlement's development. The pottery distribution indicates that deposition then continued in this area until the present day. Some of the post-medieval pottery is of good quality, suggesting these sherds may have originated from a household somewhat wealthier than average.

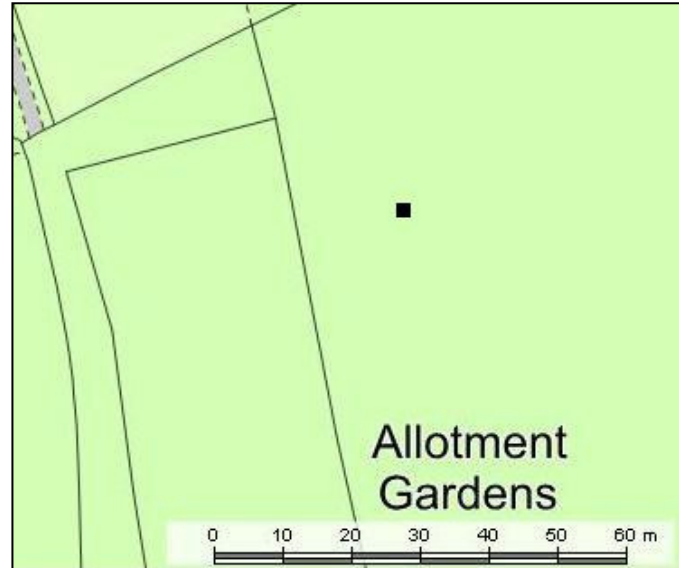
8.30 Test Pit 31 (NAY/12/31)

Figure 39 - Location map of NAY/12/31

Test pit 31 was excavated in a field south east of Nayland village, along a path to the east of Newlands Lane (Allotment Gardens, East of Newlands Lane, Nayland. TL 597869 234229).

Test pit 31 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m without encountering natural deposits. Due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery assemblage from NAY/12/31 included a single sherd of Romano-British pottery, and several sherds dating to the medieval period comprising Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware. The remaining sherds were post-medieval in date and comprised Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, English Stoneware and a large assemblage of 190 Victorian-era sherds.



TP	Context	RB		EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
31	1											1	6	38	205	1680-1900
31	2									1	6	1	4	91	518	1550-1900
31	3							1	47					36	260	1550-1900
31	4					2	17					2	55	6	16	1400-1900
31	5	1	2			2	4	3	18					19	69	100-1900
31	6			2	7	1	11									1100-1550
31	7					1	7									1400-1550

Table 31 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/31

Other finds comprised corroded iron nails and screws, iron plating and other corroded metal fragments, fragments of clay pipe, tile, brick, CBM, slate, coal, fragments of glass, oyster shell, plastic and slag indicative of metal-working activities. Two fragments of possible cattle-sized animal remains were only identified from NAY/12/31, although both a secondary flint flake and retouched flake were also recorded from context five.

The find of a single sherd of Romano-British pottery is intriguing, as although small, it hints at the possibility of activity in this area during this early period, possibly as fields, and reinforces the inference based on finds from several pits in the NE part of the present village suggesting activity here in the Roman period. Following this there was a break in deposition until the 12th century, after which time low-level deposition and discard appears to have occurred on a semi-continuous basis. This deposition increased markedly during the Victorian period possibly associated with manuring of the fields or allotment gardens pointing towards an intensification of activity at this

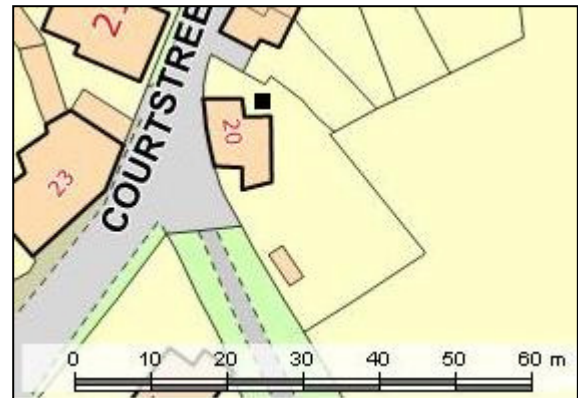
time. The large quantity of finds from the test pit would be consistent with dumping of household rubbish.

8.31 Test Pit 32 (NAY/12/32)

Test pit 32 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a grade II listed medieval detached house located by the entrance to Court Knoll (Knollgate, 20 Court Street, Nayland. TL. 597460 234121).

Test pit 32 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m without discovering natural deposits. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 40 - Location map of NAY/12/32



The pottery assemblage from test pit 32 included sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware and 94 Victorian-era sherds.

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
32	1					5	124	1800-1900
32	2					34	979	1800-1900
32	3					53	2863	1800-1900
32	4			5	43	1	5	1400-1900
32	5			5	31	1	8	1400-1900
32	6	5	44	10	69			1100-1550
32	7	9	79	2	32			1100-1500

Table 32 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/32

Of additional interest at test pit 32 was the extraordinarily large quantity of finds of relatively recent date, clearly indicating this part of the garden was used to dispose of rubbish. Between 0.1-0.4m depth large quantities of rusting scrap metal were discovered, along with 25 complete Victorian glass bottles and jars, much of this placed inside a tin bath. A number of these glass vessels were inscribed with text related to their original contents, listed here:

- Rectangular clear glass bottle with rectangular base and rounded neck inscribed “Boots Cash Chemists” x2 =130g
- Rectangular clear glass bottle with rectangular base and rounded neck inscribed “ELLIMAN’S EMBROCATION” =194g
- Rectangular clear glass bottle with rectangular base and rounded neck inscribed “Boots Cash Chemists” with a white residue in the base =231g
- Rectangular clear glass bottle with rectangular base and rounded neck inscribed ‘ “LAIT Lanola,, for the skin’ =92g
- Rectangular clear glass bottle with rectangular base and rounded neck, still stoppered and sealed with a clear liquid inside, inscribed “Harlene” for the hair’ =160g
- Rectangular clear glass bottle with square base and rounded neck inscribed “DADDIES FAVOURITE –SAUCE” =235g
- Unmarked cylindrical green glass bottle =320g

- Small cylindrical brown glass pot inscribed “Boots Cash Chemists” =65g
- Small shaped brown glass pot inscribed “BOVRIL LIMITED” =102g
- Small clear glass cylindrical pots with corroded metal lids screwed on tight, inscribed “CHAS M. HIGGINS & CO. – 3OZ – BROOKLYN. N.Y.” x2 =319g

Taking a few examples, Elliman’s Embrocation (a mix of turpentine oil and acetic acid, for rubbing into aching muscles) was first made in Slough in 1847¹⁵, Daddies Favourite Sauce (brown sauce) was first made in 1904¹⁶, Harlene “for the hair” was first made in the late 19th century¹⁷, Bovril was first developed in the 1870s¹⁸, and ‘Chas M. Higgins and Co.’ was a company that manufactured ink from the 1880s onwards, based on 8th Street in New York but with offices in London from the beginning of the 20th century¹⁹. All of these companies have continued trading until the present day, and compiling this information together it seems that the rubbish dump probably dates to the early 20th century. Other finds from Test Pit 32 comprised a pair of corroded metal long tapering scissors, a complete metal spoon, corroded metal rods, nails, hinges, tin cans and other metal scraps, a hollow metal (tin?) figurine of a wild boar which may have been an ornamental pin cushion or salt cellar, many further fragments of glass, slate, tile, coal, CBM, brick, mortar, wood and fragments of oyster shell. Remains of sheep/goat bones were identified through the middle contexts of the test pit with also a number of bone fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains. An additional single piece of burnt flint was also recorded from context one.



Figure 41 – A selection of the early C20th finds from NAY/12/32 context 2 (left) and 3 (right and centre)

The pottery recovered from NAY/12/32 suggests that this area was first occupied during the 12th century and then throughout the medieval period, similar to a large number of test pits excavated in the central part of the village. Test pit 32 thus contributes towards our understanding of the size and geographic location of the settlement during its earliest phases in the vicinity of Court Knoll, indicating that the far SE corner of the modern village was first occupied contemporaneously with occupation of the central village core.

¹⁵ <http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Ellimans> (accessed December 2012)

¹⁶ <http://www.heinz.co.uk/sauce-partners/daddies/story> (accessed December 2012)

¹⁷ <http://www.hairraisingstories.com/Proprietors/EDWARD.html> (accessed December 2012)

¹⁸ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bovril> (accessed December 2012)

¹⁹ http://www.bottlebooks.com/inkcompanyhistory/higgins_ink_company.htm (accessed December 2012)

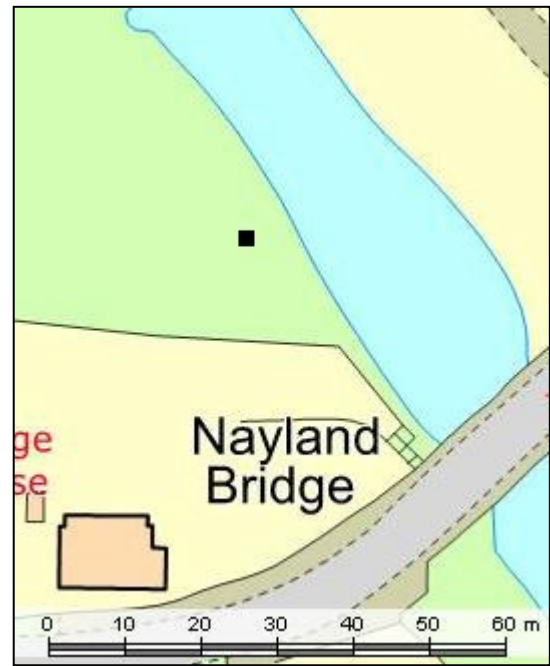
8.32 Test Pit 33 (NAY/12/33)

Test pit 33 was excavated on the banks of the River Stour in a grassy field behind Bridge House, adjacent to the historic ford and river crossing point at Anchor Bridge (Horkesley Road, Nayland. TL 597348 234068).

Test pit 33 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which point natural sediments were encountered. Excavations were therefore halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The small pottery collection from NAY/12/33 comprised two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, single sherds of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and 13 sherds of Victorian-era pottery.

Figure 42 - Location map of NAY/12/33



TP	Context	EMW		GS		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
33	1					1	60			1	3	1550-1900
33	2			1	24							1550-1600
33	3									3	20	1800-1900
33	4	1	8							1	15	1100-1900
33	6							1	17	4	70	1680-1900
33	7	1	4							2	5	1100-1900
33	8									2	21	1800-1900

Table 33 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/33

Other finds from test pit 33 comprised corroded iron nails, tile, CBM, brick, fragments of plastic sheeting, freshwater mussel shell, oyster shell, fragments of clay pipe, glass, wood and coal. Additional animal bones were also recorded, consisting of cow and sheep/goat with also remains of cattle-, sheep- and mammal- sized animals also recorded.

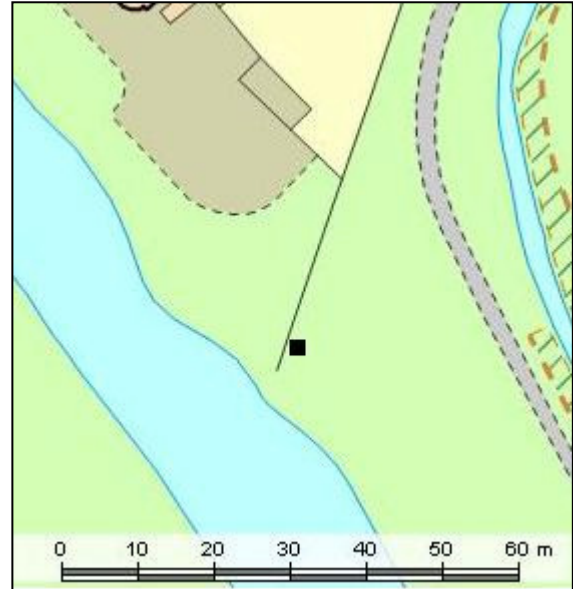
The small pottery assemblage indicates that low-intensity activity first began in this area around the 12th century AD, continuing until the present day. This is consistent with finds from nearby test pits, and suggests that despite its proximity to the putative early ford/bridging point, this area on the south bank of the River Stour was peripheral to the main area of settlement in the village, and was possibly used as fields.

8.33 Test Pit 34 (NAY/12/34)

Figure 43 - Location map of
NAY/12/34

Test pit 34 was excavated on the banks of the River Stour in a grassy field behind the Anchor pub, just downriver from the historic ford and river crossing point at Anchor Bridge (Anchor Public House, Horkesley Road, Nayland. TL 597435 233996).

Test pit 33 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which point a strip of yellow hazard tape was uncovered indicating the presence of buried electric cables. This was corroborated with a clearly visible cut indicating the position of the slot where the cable was buried, cutting across the western part of the test pit. Due to the obvious disturbance and the danger posed by the cables, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



The small pottery collection from NAY/12/34 comprised single sherds of Late Medieval Ware and Cologne Stoneware, and six sherds of Victorian-era pot.

TP	Context	LMT		WCS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
34	1			1	1	5	61	1600-1900
34	4	1	74			1	1	1400-1900

Table 34 – Pottery excavated from NAY/12/34

Other finds comprised slate, fragments of glass, a fragment of barbed wire, a corroded iron screw, oyster shell, corroded iron nails, the central core of a battery, tile, CBM, mortar, coal, asbestos and plastic. A single sheep/goat bone has been positively identified from test pit 34 with an additional three fragments of cattle-sized remains.

Despite recent disturbance, the pottery from this test pit provides evidence for ephemeral activity during the 15th-17th centuries, but nothing from earlier periods, when the site was near the possible ford/bridging point across the river Stour. It appears from the low density of finds that this area was peripheral to the main area of settlement in the village, and was likely used as fields.

9 Discussion

The archaeological test pitting in Nayland was highly successful, producing a wealth of finds and other data that chart the development of the village while also engaging a large number of local residents in hands-on investigation of its past. Despite the relatively small number of pits excavated over such a large area, and notwithstanding the fact that due to time constraints more than half did not get excavated to natural, some significant general observations on the results can be made and contextualised within wider archaeological and historical research. These observations are discussed below in chronological order by historic period.

9.1 Prehistoric

The earliest datable evidence found in the test pits comprised a fine blade of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date, found in NAY/12/8. The other notable find of prehistoric material was at NAY/12/1 (close to the A134 bypass and river), where several small flakes were found along with burnt flint dating from the later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The finely worked lithics here are fresh-looking with no patination and come as they did from a discrete layer with no later material it seems very likely that they represent an single episode of more intensive use, probably settlement, in this area in late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Otherwise, however, while small amounts of burnt flint widely present hint at generalized prehistoric activity in the area, worked flint is sparse over the remainder of the village, and no pottery of prehistoric date was recovered from any of the 34 excavated pits. Overall, the impression given by the excavated evidence is that while that the area has certainly seen human activity in the prehistoric period, this was probably mostly transient and of limited extent and intensity.

9.2 Romano-British

Human activity at Nayland in the Roman period is indicated by two sherds of Romano-British pottery from NAY/12/1 and a total of 10 sherds from three pits more than 1km to the east, on the opposite edge of the village, (NAY/12/15, NAY/12/17 and NAY/12/18). The distance between these locations, and the absence of Romano-British material from the excavated areas in between, suggests these represent two discrete areas of activity at this time. That in the east, where three different sites have all produced Romano-British pottery, can be interpreted as likely to indicate settlement at this period. Further west, NAY/12/1 is close to the possible line of the Roman road, but the small volume of pottery cannot be used to infer intensive use of this area at this time. None of the pits excavated nearest to the suggested Roman-period ford across the Stour at Anchor Bridge produced any Romano-British material: although such negative evidence does not necessarily refute the suggestion of a crossing at this point, it does not support it either, and it certainly provides no evidence for settlement in this area at this time. In total, four out of 34 test pits excavated in Nayland in 2012 produced Roman pottery (12%), which places Nayland broadly in line with the 9% average for CORS in East Anglia (Lewis, in preparation).

9.3 Anglo-Saxon

Archaeological evidence for activity in Nayland in the Anglo-Saxon period is minimal, which seems a little surprising given its clear presence in Domesday Book. When considering the earlier Anglo-Saxon period (5th to mid-9th century), it is pertinent to note that pottery dating to this period is generally rare, found on average in fewer than 2% of test pits excavated in East Anglia (Lewis, in preparation). Settlements of 5th – 9th century date are typically small and often short-lived, with more limited use made of pottery than is the case in preceding or subsequent periods. Overall, the absence of early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery in Nayland does not significantly advance our knowledge of the history of this community.

When considering the later Anglo-Saxon period, however, the position is more encouraging. Pottery of later Anglo-Saxon date (mid 9th – mid 11th centuries) is generally more common, with two or more sherds found in around 12% of test pits excavated in currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) in East Anglia (Lewis, in preparation). Just three pits of the 34 excavated at Nayland (6%) produced more than a single sherd of pottery of this date, putting Nayland significantly below the average. However, the overall 'average' figure does encompass marked regional variation, with late Anglo-Saxon pottery much less commonly found in test pits in rural settlements in Essex than elsewhere in the eastern region. In contrast, late Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman pottery was found in (24%) of the test pits in Clare and (17%) of those in Coddensham (near Ipswich), both in Suffolk. Nayland, of course, lies very close to the border between Essex and Suffolk, which approximately follows the line of the River Stour, and it therefore seems tempting to suggest that Nayland is simply following the Essex trajectory rather than that Suffolk one in the later Anglo-Saxon period. However, Nayland does not in fact follow the 'Essex pattern' exactly, as there is some Thetford ware present, and the 15 sherds from NAY/12/30 clearly indicate settlement in the immediate vicinity at this time. It is therefore possible that the excavations at Nayland to date have simply 'missed' the area of late Anglo-Saxon settlement. This seems plausible given that few pits were sited close to NAY/12/26 (which also produced small amounts of Thetford Ware), and none between this and NAY/12/30. This intervening area, surrounding the church, is exactly that where excavations in other southern East Anglian CORS have turned up Saxo-Norman pottery, in Manuden in Essex, and at Coddensham, Chediston, Clare and Long Melford in Suffolk (the latter, of course, situated just a few miles from Nayland). It is also intriguing to note how close to the edge of the existing village NAY/12/30 is, and to wonder whether further material of this date might lie further to its south – which is, of course, close to Court Knoll. None of the pits nearest Court Knoll reached natural (NAY/12/28, 32 and 34), and it is therefore possible that material of earlier date may remain here as well.

In summary, it is reasonable to infer that a core of settlement of Saxo-Norman date may have lain in the area between NAY/12/26 and NAY/12/30, near the church. Further test pit excavation in this area would be needed to test this hypothesis, but this would place it, of course, on land occupying the low-lying valley bottom which is effectively an island between braided river channels at this point: this is of particular interest given the 'island' estate name recorded in Domesday Book. Interestingly, a series of test pits excavated in Stoke-by-Nayland in 2012 found no Anglo-Saxon pottery, but did yield 12th – 16th century pottery (John Newman *pers. comm.*). While the limited number of pits excavated advocates caution when interpreting such data, it is nonetheless worth noting that if the medieval settlement at Stoke by Nayland was of later origin than Nayland (as the test pit data currently indicates), this would

support toponymic arguments which would interpret Stoke by Nayland as a secondary, later settlement than Nayland.

9.4 Medieval

The distribution of pottery dating to the high medieval period (late 11th – mid 14th century) is markedly different to that of the preceding period. If, as seems possible, the Saxo-Norman settlement at Nayland was a small cluster in the area of the present church, that in the 12th – 14th century settlement took a very different, much larger, form. Nearly all the test pit sites east of the school along Bear Street and continuing into Stoke Road (running E-W along the northern side of the valley) produced pottery of this date, many in considerable quantities, clearly indicating that a new linear settlement was laid out along this road in the 12th – 14th century. This may initially have been a single row settlement, with properties laid out along just the north side of the street, allowing them to face south and placing them well above the flood plain. Another new addition to the settlement plan at this date is Fen Street, as test pits 19-24 all produced pottery of this date, but nothing earlier. Large numbers of sherds were also recovered from pits in the south of the village, along Court Street and Newlands Lane, even extending as far as the allotments. The pits along Court Street are notable as these are in close proximity to Court Knoll, adding substance to the inference that Court Knoll itself post-dates the Norman Conquest. NAY/12/33 is adjacent to Nayland/Anchor Bridge, the posited earlier ford site, and suggests that settlement had extended to include this area by this period. It is plausible that Court Knoll was located specifically to protect and overlook the river crossing point at a period when Nayland was growing as a commercial centre, with goods transported by road and the navigable river.

Overall, pottery of 12th – 14th century date was recovered from 21 of the 34 pits excavated in Nayland, 17 of which (ie 50%) produced more than the single sherd which might be expected from arable manuring. The Nayland data thus compares very well with a regional average, in which c. 35% of test pits produce more than a single sherd of 12th – 14th century pottery. This shows how large and densely settled Nayland was at this time: it was comfortably in the top 20% of East Anglian rural villages and small towns in terms of pottery use and, by inference, population.

However, it is in the later medieval period (late 14th – mid 16th century) that Nayland really stands out. All but three test pits produced pottery of this date (and all these three exceptions were compromised by recent disturbance), and most pits producing large volumes of pottery. The town was clearly very densely settled at this time, and by inference, very prosperous – even more so than in the 12th – 14th centuries. Some enlargement of the settlement is apparent: it appears to be in this period that tenements were laid out for the first time along the south side of Bear Street, as indicated by the pottery from test pits NAY/12/6 and NAY/12/8. These plots are now quite cramped between the street and the river channels, but may have been a little longer before the Mill Stream was constructed in the post-medieval period. Nonetheless, they must always have been quite restricted, and their use hints at pressure on space in the then thriving late medieval town. Further test pit excavations beyond the areas explored in 2012 might reveal other areas of new expansion in this period.

What makes the late medieval data truly remarkable, however, is the extent to which it contrasts with the pattern seen in other settlements where test pit excavation has taken place. In the vast majority of these, the extent and volume of pottery recovered drops significantly in the later medieval period, indicating widespread late medieval

settlement contraction. On average, fewer than 20% of test pits excavated in CORS across the eastern region produce two or more sherds of late medieval pottery; in contrast, 71% of pits excavated in Nayland did so.

As can be seen from fig 43 (below), the figure of 71% places Nayland in a class of its own, comfortably outstripping its nearest rivals, Chediston, Long Melford and Thorney; with Nayland test pits also mostly producing much large numbers of sherds than these. To date, these four settlements are the only ones in the entire eastern region (encompassing six counties) where the test pit excavation data indicates expansion in the later medieval period – the remaining 90% all show signs of contraction. It may be that Nayland’s economic reliance on trade rather than agriculture was a factor in enabling it to resist this general downward trend, and in this respect, it is interesting to note that nearby Long Melford, also with considerable involvement in the cloth trade, also expanded rather than contracted in the later medieval period.

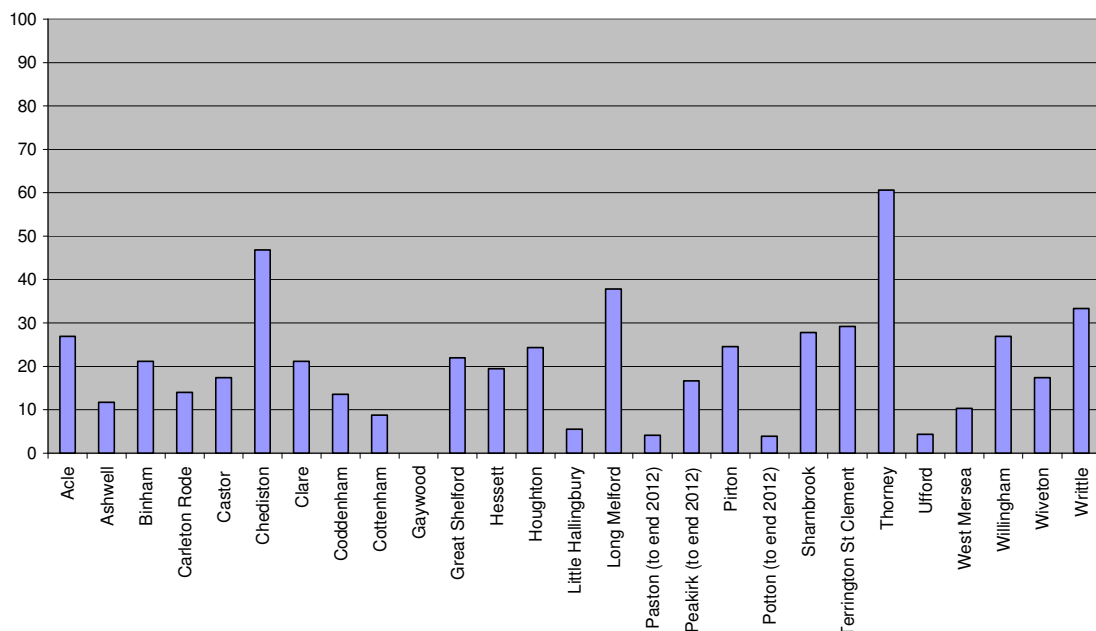


Figure 44 - Graph showing the percentage of excavated pits producing 2+ sherds of late medieval pottery (late 14th – mid 16th century) from CORS in eastern England with 23+ pits excavated (to December 2012)

9.5 Post-medieval

The value of test pit excavation for reconstructing the historical development of currently occupied rural settlements is less for more recent periods when so much other evidence exists to inform this. That said, the data for this period from the test pit excavations at Nayland are useful in providing evidence for its geographical extent in the period before the first maps were created, and in allowing Nayland to be compared with other settlements in the region. Finds from the pits clearly show that Nayland declined somewhat from its apogee in the 15th and 16th centuries, as many pits produced less pottery of 17th and 18th century date. Four pits produced no pottery of this date at all. All bar one of these are on the edges of the area investigated by the test pitting, hinting at some contraction at the margins of the settlement. The pottery also gives some indication of standards of living in more

recent centuries. Glazed red earthenwares, a basic form of tableware dating to between 1550 and 1800 AD are found widely, as are a range of fine English table wares which have been transported to Nayland from the pottery-producing region of Staffordshire. The townspeople also evidently acquired imported wares from Holland, Germany and even China, attested by the discovery of German stonewares, Delft wares and Chinese porcelain. It is notable that no finds of these more expensive wares were made from pits north or west of the Primary School, suggesting that this part of the settlement may have been poorer, or not inhabited at this time. Test pits nine, 10, 11, 12, 24 and 30 all produced large numbers of more expensive 18th century wares, and may indicate that the wealthier, or more favoured, part of the settlement at this time was along the eastern end of Bear Street turning into Mill Street and down Church Lane to Newlands. Pits along Stoke Road produced little or no sherds of these more expensive wares, and less pottery of 16th – 18th century date generally, suggesting this area may have been poorer at this time, and possibly partly abandoned. Overall, 85% of the Nayland pits produced two or more sherds of post-medieval pottery and while this is still within the top 10% when compared with other settlements across the eastern region, it is no longer as exceptionally high as was the case for the late medieval (14th – 16th century) material.

All pits excavated in Nayland produced pottery of 19th/20th century date. This is unsurprising, as the extent of settlement in these centuries is known from maps, but it does provide confirmation of the efficacy of the methodology of using datable pottery from test excavations to map contemporary settlement. Expenditure on mass-produced specialist products is clearly evident in finds of artefacts, pre-modern bottle glass and clay pipe.

9.6 Impact on participants

The 2012 excavations in Nayland were extremely successful in fulfilling the social aims of the project (above, section 3.1). Well over 100 people took part, as well as a large number of local primary school children, and all gained new archaeological skills and experience while enjoying an experience which very effectively brought the community together.

The wider impact is clearly evidence in written feedback completed after the excavations. In this, 96% of the volunteers rated the overall experience 'good' or 'excellent'; 73% said they felt they knew more about the archaeology and history of Nayland than they had before they took part on the excavations; 80% felt more engaged with the archaeology and heritage of Nayland than before; 82% said they would take more interest in the archaeology and heritage of Nayland in the future and 84% said they would take more interest in archaeology and heritage more generally in the future. 97% said they would recommend taking part in a test pit excavation project to others.

10 Conclusion

Overall, the archaeological test pit excavation programme carried out in Nayland in 2012 fulfilled its aims of advancing understanding of the past development of the settlement and providing an opportunity for members of the public to get involved in excavating within their own community.

The archaeological evidence gained from the excavations has advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of Nayland, providing some evidence for the prehistoric use of the landscape, and much more for its later development, showing how the village came into being in the late Anglo-Saxon period and expanded in the later medieval period. Nayland's history as a centre for the medieval cloth trade was reflected in the ceramic finds and in the large number of coins and trading tokens found. In addition, we can see how the development of Nayland compares with wider regional pattern in respect of these medieval changes. In this respect, the results from Nayland are also contributing to advancing knowledge and understanding of the bigger picture of rural settlement development over the medieval period across the eastern region.

The evidence from the excavations also allows inferences to be drawn about the volume and extent of further evidence of archaeological value remaining buried under the streets, gardens and houses of the existing homes in the parish of Nayland. The 2012 excavations clearly indicate there is a high probability of these being present, and that the value of such evidence for further advancing understanding of the historic development of the settlement is also likely to be high. This information should be of use in managing this resource in the future. As well as advancing knowledge and understanding of Nayland's development, the 2012 excavations raised a number of questions, especially about its development in the first millennium AD, and showed how useful further excavation would be, were this to be possible in the future.

11 Acknowledgements

The 2012 test pit excavations at Nayland were funded as part of 'Managing a Masterpiece by The Heritage Lottery Fund and their support is gratefully acknowledged. The Nayland excavations were directed by Dr Carenza Lewis and supervised by Catherine Ranson, Alex Pryor, Matt Collins and John Newman with help from Clemency Cooper. In Nayland, thanks are due especially to Andora Carver who worked so enthusiastically, tirelessly and efficiently to promote and organise the project locally and to Nayland Primary School and Andora and James Carver for hosting the group meetings at the beginning and end of the test pit digging. Finally, thanks are due to all the residents of Nayland who so generously offered sites to excavate on their property, or who provided refreshments, and to everyone who took part in the excavations.

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13 Appendices

13.1 Pottery report from Nayland 2012 – *Paul Blinkhorn*

Pottery types

THET: Thetford ware. So-called because archaeologists first found it in Thetford, but the first place to make it was Ipswich, around AD850. Potters first began to make it in Thetford sometime around AD925, and carried on until around AD1100. Many kilns are known from the town. It was made in Norwich from about AD1000, and soon after at many of the main towns in England at that time. The pots are usually grey, and the clay has lots of tiny grains of sand in it, making the surface feel a little like fine sandpaper. Most pots were simple jars, but very large storage pots over 1m high were also made, along with jugs, bowls and lamps. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England as far north as Lincoln and as far south as London.

EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware: AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz sand mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at a wide range of generally unknown sites all over eastern England. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange/red glazed pottery, made at Sible Hedingham in Essex. The surfaces of the sherds have a sparkly appearance due to there being large quantities of mica, a glassy mineral, in the clay. Pots usually glazed jugs.

TG: 'Tudor Green' Ware. Made between 1380 and 1550 in Surrey, near London. Pots made from a very smooth white clay, with bright green glaze, usually on the inside and out. Usually cups, bowls and small jugs. Quite a rare find in rural Suffolk

LMT: Late Medieval Ware: Hard, reddish-orange pottery with lots of sand mixed in with the clay. Made from about 1400 – 1550. Used for everyday pottery such as jugs and large bowls, and also large pots ('cisterns') for brewing beer. Main type of pots were big jugs, some with geometric designs painted on them in white liquid clay ('slip'). Evidence of their manufacture has been found near Colchester Castle, and similar pottery was also made at Chelmsford.

CW: Cistercian Ware: Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. A number of different places are known to have been making this pottery, particularly in the north of England and the midlands. The pots are very thin and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns, which reached much higher temperatures than the wood-fired types of the medieval period. The clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1350, and some types still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne,

Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze, with some having blue and purple painted decoration, and others moulded medallions ('prunts') with coat-of-arms or mythical scenes on them. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London ('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, usually on the inner surface. Made at numerous locations all over England. Occurs in a range of practical shapes for use in the households of the time, such as large mixing bowls, cauldrons and frying pans. It was first made around the middle of the 16th century, and in some places continued in use until the 19th century. Such pottery was made in both Colchester and Chelmsford.

HSW: Harlow Slipware. Similar to glazed red earthenware (GRE), but with painted designs in yellow liquid clay ('slip') under the glaze. Made at many places between 1600 and 1700, but the most famous and earliest factory was at Harlow in Essex.

WCS: Cologne Stoneware. Hard, grey pottery made in the Rhineland region of Germany from around 1600 onwards. Usually has lots of ornate moulded decoration, often with blue and purple painted details. Still made today, mainly as tourist souvenirs.

DW: Delft Ware. The first white glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Called Delft ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland which first made it in Europe, although it was invented in the Middle East. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and continued in use until the 19th century. The 17th century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19th century, better types of pottery was being made, and it was considered very cheap and the main types of pot were such as chamber pots and ointment jars.

SS: Staffordshire Slipware. AD1640-1750. Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is dark brown trails which were sometimes brushed with a feather while wet. Chiefly made 'flat wares' such as plates and dishes, although small bowls and mugs etc are known.

EST: English Stoneware: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, became very widespread in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for beer mugs, mineral water bottles and beer jars.

SMW: Staffordshire Manganese Ware, late 17th – 18th century. Made from a fine, buff- or red-coloured clay, with the pots usually covered with a mottled purple and brown glaze, which was coloured by the addition of powdered manganese. A wide range of different types of pots were made, but mugs and chamber pots are particularly common.

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Hard, white pottery with a white glaze with a texture like orange peel. Made between 1720 and 1780, pots usually table wares such as tea bowls, tankards and plates.

CP: Chinese Porcelain, mid 17th century +. Hard, slightly translucent white fabric with a clear glaze, often with hand-painted polychrome decoration. Known in Europe from the 13th century, but did not become common until the 18th century. Wide range of table- and decorative wares.

VIC: 'Victorian'. A wide range of different types of pottery, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800

RESULTS

Test Pit 1

TP	Context	RB		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	3					4	10	1100-1900
1	2	1	1			3	6			10	19	100-1900
1	3									6	15	1800-1900
1	5	1	4					1	3			100-1600

This test-pit produced a small amount of mainly Victorian pottery, but the other wares present indicates that there was activity here in the Roman era, and throughout the medieval period, suggesting it was used as fields or similar at those times.

Test Pit 2

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
2	All	1	1	1800-1900

This site does not appear to have been used by people until recently.

Test Pit 3

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	?	1	13	1	2	1400-1600
3	3			1	26	1550-1600

There is very little pottery from this test-pit, but it suggest that there was activity at the site in the 15th – 17th centuries.

Test Pit 4

TP	Context	GRE		GS		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	3	1	2					13	46	1550-1900
4	4							8	20	1800-1900
4	5	1	8	1	2			5	10	1550-1900

4	6						2	3	1800-1900
4	8					1	6	1	1600-1900
4	9							1	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but the other wares suggest that site was in use from the 16th century onwards, probably as fields.

Test Pit 5

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2	1	5	7	9	1550-1900

There is very little pottery from this test-pit, and it does not appear to have been used to any degree before the 19th century.

Test Pit 6 (below)

Test Pit 7

TP	Context	THET		EMW		GRE		DW		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	2											1	10	36	442	1700-1900
7	3					1	5	2	13			1	7	9	116	1550-1900
7	4													1	7	1800-1900
7	5	1	52	1	12					1	6					850-1700
7	9					1	17									1550-1600

This test-pit shows evidence of activity in the late Saxon or Saxo-Norman and early medieval periods. It then seems to have been abandoned until the 17th century, but has been in low-level use ever since.

Test Pit 8

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1			1	57	2	9	1	4	9	22	1400-1900
8	2	1	2			1	11	1	16	6	22	1100-1900
8	3			4	40	1	11			2	14	1400-1900
8	4			3	50	2	9			1	1	1400-1900
8	5							1	2			1700-1750

The pottery from this site shows that people have been using it from the 15th century onwards, and perhaps also earlier in the medieval period.

Test Pit 9

TP	Context	EMW		GS		LMT		GRE		WCS		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	2					11	79	2	6							1	1	29	135	1400-1900
9	3	2	8			5	36	5	176							1	2	1	1	1100-1900
9	4	1	8			6	67	2	7	1	3	1	4							1100-1650
9	5			3	35	7	54	4	39			1	1			1	1	1	10	1400-1900
9	6			2	6	11	157													1400-1550
9	7			1	10	30	500											4	16	1400-1900
9	8	4	28			25	392													1100-1550
9	9					20	190	2	33					1	2			4	29	1400-1900

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery that dates from the 15th century to the present day, as well as smaller quantities of 12th and 13th century wares. This and the post-medieval pottery suggest that people have been living at the site since that time.

Test Pit 10

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		CW		GRE		GS		DW		SS		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1							2	27			5	12			4	8	10	19	1550-1900
10	2	1	9					5	47			1	3	2	5			6	14	1100-1900
10	3			3	66			2	9	1	7							1	2	1400-1900
10	4			4	163	2	8													1400-1550
10	5			10	214															1400-1550
10	6			4	22															1400-1550
10	7	1	1	1	5															1100-1550
10	8	1	4	2	12			3	10											1100-1600
10	9			7	69			1	7	1	30									1400-1600

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery that dates from the 15th century to the present day, as well as smaller quantities of 12th and 13th century wares. This and the post-medieval pottery suggest that people have been living at the site since that time.

Test Pit 11

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		WCS		DW		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	1			2	24											3	6	1400-1900
11	2	3	25	11	86											11	27	1100-1900
11	3			1	8									1	4	28	188	1400-1900
11	4	1	6			2	8									28	51	1100-1900
11	5					1	2							2	40	12	30	1550-1900
11	6					2	4				1	2	2	32	23	53	1550-1900	
11	7					3	12	1	1							19	35	1550-1900

11	8								1	2					4	9	1600-1900
11	9			5	40										2	7	1400-1900

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery that dates from the 15th century to the present day, as well as smaller quantities of 12th and 13th century wares. This and the post-medieval pottery suggest that people have been living at the site since that time.

Test Pit 12 (below)

Test Pit 13

TP	Context	LMT		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1	1	3	21	94	1400-1900
13	2			5	10	1800-1900
13	3			5	37	1800-1900
13	4			1	34	1800-1900
13	5			1	9	1800-1900
13	6			4	15	1800-1900
13	7			1	31	1800-1900
13	8			2	3	1800-1900
13	9			2	2	1800-1900
13	10			4	16	1800-1900
13	11	1	5	2	19	1400-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are a few sherds of late medieval wares, suggesting that the site was used as fields or similar at that time.

Test Pit 14

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
14	6	1	2	1800-1900

This site does not appear to have been used by people until recently.

Test Pit 15

TP	Context	RB		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		GS		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	1															1	35	1800-1900
15	2			12	45											17	176	1100-1900
15	3									2	24			1	1	24	55	1550-1900
15	4									1	4					4	11	1550-1900
15	5									3	16							1550-1600
15	6			4	14			6	30	1	16	1	3			2	2	1100-1900
15	7			4	35			1	9									1100-1550
15	8			8	53			6	261									1100-1550

15	9			3	21	1	7	3	19									1100-1550
15	10			26	157													1100-1400
15	11	1	12	21	98	1	2	2	4					1	2			100-1650

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery, particularly wares dating to the 12th – 13th century, and there seem to be intact deposits of that date. The range of later pottery suggests that people have been living at the site since the early medieval period, and there is also a sherd of Roman pottery, indicating the site was probably fields before being abandoned until the middle ages

Test Pit 16

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	1							4	9	1800-1900
16	2	1	13					15	36	1400-1900
16	3			2	15			5	61	1550-1900
16	4			1	7	1	5	3	9	1550-1900
16	5							1	4	1800-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are a few sherds of late medieval and early post-medieval wares, suggesting that the site was used as fields or similar at that time.

Test Pit 17

TP	Context	RB		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	2							1	4					1	4	1400-1900
17	3									2	5	1	1	9	38	1550-1900
17	4	2	24							1	3			1	2	100-1900
17	5							1	2	1	13					1400-1600
17	6			1	6	5	27							1	2	1100-1900
17	7			1	10											1100-1400
17	8			5	19											1100-1400
17	9	6	15	1	4											100-1400

This test-pit produced pottery dating to the 12th – 13th century onwards, and there seems to be intact deposits of that date. The range of later pottery suggests that people have been living at the site since the early medieval period, and there are sherds of Roman pottery, indicating that the site was occupied at that time.

Test Pit 18

TP	Context	RB		EMW		LMT		GS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	1									2	5	1800-1900
18	2			1	8	2	17			25	654	1100-1900
18	3					1	8			91	2323	1400-1900
18	4							2	9			1400-1550
18	6					1	22			1	12	1400-1900
18	7					21	435					1400-1550
18	8					16	271					1400-1550
18	9	1	9			2	3					100-1550

This test-pit produced a very large quantity of late medieval pottery, but no more was deposited from the end of the medieval period until Victorian times. The presence of sherds of Roman and early medieval period shows that the site was also in use at that time.

Test Pit 19

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		DW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
19	1					1	4					2	9	10	36	1550-1900
19	3													8	29	1800-1900
19	4					3	4	1	5					11	51	1550-1900
19	5					4	59			1	5			3	9	1550-1900
19	6			1	27											1400-1550
19	7	2	10	1	8											1100-1550
19	8	5	54	2	30											1100-1550

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was in use throughout the medieval period, but there is very little material dating from the later 16th – 18th centuries.

Test Pit 20

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
20	2									2	5	1800-1900
20	3									6	24	1800-1900
20	4			1	4	1	6			6	21	1400-1900
20	5									1	2	1800-1900
20	6					1	4					1550-1600
20	7			2	119	1	11					1400-1600
20	8			5	111	6	159	1	14			1400-1600
20	9			3	38							1400-1550
20	11	1	6	3	29							1100-1550

This test-pit produced a very large quantity of late medieval pottery, but none was deposited from 16th century until Victorian times. The presence of a sherd of early medieval ware shows that the site was also in use at that time.

Test Pit 21

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
21	1									1	1	7	23	1700-1900
21	2	1	7	1	4							14	30	1100-1900
21	3	1	4	4	9	2	8	1	5			5	17	1100-1900
21	4			1	10	1	12					6	9	1400-1900
21	5			8	284	4	33	1	8			3	6	1400-1900
21	6	4	53	6	171									1100-1550

This test-pit produced a very large quantity of medieval pottery, and suggests that the site was in use throughout that time, but little more was deposited from the end of the 16th century until Victorian times.

Test Pit 22

TP	Context	EMW		HED		TG		LMT		GRE		GS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
22	2	1	3							2	10			4	22	1100-1900
22	3	2	10							2	37			25	101	1100-1900
22	4													1	20	1800-1900
22	5	2	15					1	2	1	13			38	103	1100-1900
22	6	5	17	1	2	1	1	8	36	2	6	1	66	7	27	1100-1900
22	7	1	1					1	1							1100-1550
22	8	1	4					5	57							1100-1550

This test-pit produced a very large quantity of medieval pottery, and suggests that the site was in use throughout that time, but little was deposited from the end of the 16th century until Victorian times.

Test Pit 23

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
23	1	1	5			2	4			1	36					11	36	1100-1900
23	2			1	9	2	13					1	10			57	137	1400-1900
23	3					1	12									17	94	1550-1900
23	4	1	5			2	4									8	23	1550-1900
23	5			2	11	1	6									5	21	1400-1900
23	6	1	3			2	23											1100-1600
23	7	2	24			1	15	1	24							2	5	1100-1900
23	8													1	25			1720-1750
23	9					1	16			1	9							1550-1700

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery, and it shows that there was some activity at the site throughout the medieval period and into the 17th century. There is not too much pottery that can definitely be said to be 18th century in date, but it seems probable that there were also people living there at that time.

Test Pit 24

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		DW		HSW		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
24	3															1	1	6	47	1720-1900
24	4			1	9	1	4											3	8	1400-1900
24	5			2	56	1	13									1	5	5	33	1400-1900
24	6			2	15	12	154	4	23					3	45			30	126	1400-1900
24	7	1	4			10	92			2	9	1	2	1	20			1	5	1100-1900
24	8	1	17			1	11			1	1									1100-1650
24	9			1	3	5	25													1400-1600
24	10	2	15	5	80	2	8											1	3	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery that dates from the 15th century to the present day, as well as smaller quantities of 12th and 13th century wares. This and the post-medieval pottery suggest that people have been living at the site since that time.

Test Pit 25

TP	Context	GS		GRE		SWSG		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	1 & 2			1	79			1550-1600
25	3					2	25	1720-1750
25	5	1	3					1550-1600

This test-pit did not produce very much pot, but it seems that there was low-level activity here in the 16th and 18th centuries.

Test Pit 26

TP	Context	THET		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		SS		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
26	1									3	9	1	6	2	6	52	171	1550-1900
26	2							1	1	1	4					16	33	1450-1900
26	3&4															5	18	1800-1900
26	4									1	2					25	58	1550-1900
26	5					2	8			1	7	1	29	1	1	26	148	1400-1900
26	6	2	9	2	14	4	22			1	4			1	2	11	26	850-1900

This test-pit shows evidence of activity in the late Saxon or Saxo-Norman and early medieval periods, and there seems to have been low-level use here ever since.

Test Pit 27

TP	Context	EMW		HED		LMT		GS		CW		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
27	1	1	1			2	5			1	1	2	7			24	29	1100-1900
27	2	1	7			1	2							1	10	50	158	1100-1900
27	3	4	12													32	72	1100-1900
27	4					5	36	1	2			2	4	1	2	13	22	1400-1900
27	5	1	7			16	216	1	4									1100-1550
27	6	2	8	2	9	13	140	1	6									1100-1550

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery that dates from the 15th century to the present day, as well as smaller quantities of 12th and 13th century wares. There then seems to have been a sharp drop in pottery deposition from the 16th to the 19th century.

Test Pit 28

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
28	1							2	5	1800-1900
28	2			1	32	2	2	11	21	1550-1900
28	3	4	24	16	270	1	1	15	35	1400-1900
28	4	1	8					3	9	1400-1900
28	5	6	35	4	22					1400-1600

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were using the site in the 15th – 16th centuries, but it then seems to have more or less fallen from use until the beginning of the 19th century.

Test Pit 29

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
29	1	2	10			1	6					15	27	1100-1900
29	2	5	19			4	42	1	3			36	77	1100-1900
29	3			1	5	1	8	1	4	1	8	45	77	1400-1900
29	4			2	6	4	13					22	41	1400-1900
29	5	4	64	1	2							4	13	1100-1900
29	6	2	11									2	6	1100-1900
29	7	2	10											1100-1400
29	8	1	3											1100-1400
29	9	1	3											1100-1400

This site produced a lot of earlier medieval pottery, including several undisturbed contexts of that date. The activity seems to have carried on until the 17th century, but then there is n pottery deposited until Victorian times.

Test Pit 30 (below)

Test Pit 31

TP	Context	RB		EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
31	1											1	6	38	205	1680-1900
31	2									1	6	1	4	91	518	1550-1900
31	3							1	47					36	260	1550-1900
31	4					2	17					2	55	6	16	1400-1900
31	5	1	2			2	4	3	18					19	69	100-1900
31	6			2	7	1	11									1100-1550
31	7					1	7									1400-1550

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery that dates from the 15th century to the present day, as well as smaller quantities of 12th and 13th century wares, and a single sherd of Roman material. There then seems to have been a sharp drop in pottery deposition from the 16th to the 18th century.

Test Pit 32

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
32	1					5	124	1800-1900
32	2					34	979	1800-1900
32	3					53	2863	1800-1900
32	4			5	43	1	5	1400-1900
32	5			5	31	1	8	1400-1900
32	6	5	44	10	69			1100-1550
32	7	9	79	2	32			1100-1500

This test-pit shows that people were living at the site throughout the medieval period, but it then seems to have been abandoned until Victorian times.

Test Pit 33

TP	Context	EMW		GS		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
33	1					1	60			1	3	1550-1900
33	2			1	24							1550-1600
33	3									3	20	1800-1900
33	4	1	8							1	15	1100-1900
33	6							1	17	4	70	1680-1900
33	7	1	4							2	5	1100-1900
33	8									2	21	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are also a few sherds of earlier material which suggest that there was low-level activity, possibly as fields, from the medieval period onwards.

Test Pit 34

TP	Context	LMT		WCS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
34	1			1	1	5	61	1600-1900
34	4	1	74			1	1	1400-1900

This test-pit produced very little pottery, and most is Victorian, but it seems people did occasionally use the site in the late medieval period and the 17th century.

Test Pit 6

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		WCS		DW		HSW		SS		EST		SWSG		CP		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1	1	33											1	4	3	7			1	2	1400-1900
6	3			2	76			1	2	1	7			4	58	1	2			1	2	1550-1900
6	4			6	57			1	1							2	5			3	20	1550-1900
6	5			2	12	1	6					1	1	2	13	5	19	1	2			1550-1750
6	6			7	86							1	23	1	3	2	3					1550-1750
6	7	3	35	4	36			1	5													1400-1650
6	8	14	230																			1400-1550
6	9	5	55	1	17					1	20											1400-1650

This test-pit produced a wide-range of post-medieval pottery, which suggests the site has been occupied from the 15th century onwards.

Test Pit 12

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		GS		WCS		DW		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		CP		VIC		Date Range	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
12	1																							8	76	1800-1900	
12	2			1	5	2	24							1	2									68	228	1800-1900	
12	3			1	8	7	45	1	4			1	1											15	59	1400-1900	
12	4	1	15	5	41	5	20	3	23			1	1			1	1	1	4					4	5	1100-1900	
12	5			3	10	7	84	1	2	1	8													5	9	1400-1900	
12	6					4	21					3	75	1	2	1	4			3	12	2	2	60	148	1550-1900	
12	7					5	89					1	2	1	3					1	12	1	3	30	135	1550-1900	
12	8			3	15	12	123			1	9	6	18	5	63				1	6	2	14	2	3	83	309	1400-1900
12	9			5	99	10	266												3	57				9	69	1400-1900	

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery, and it indicates that people have been living at the site continuously since the 15th century, and probably a little earlier. Some of the post-medieval pottery is of quite good quality, and may have originated than a slightly wealthier than normal household.

Test Pit 30

TP	Context	THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		HSW		DW		WCS		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt			
30	1																													1	1	1800-1900
30	2			5	28			12	65			9	60																55	63	1100-1900	
30	3	1	5	3	32			5	23	3	6	11	84													1	2	86	135	850-1900		
30	4			3	6			4	9	3	32	15	51						1	5	1	1						71	106	1100-1900		
30	5	8	28	4	12			10	56			68	261	5	41	5	14	1	2	1	8			3	150	3	10	34	40	850-1900		
30	6	6	23	4	14			5	14			10	24													1	1	4	7	850-1900		
30	7			11	59	2	14	5	286																					1100-1550		
30	8 & 9							1	6			5	172																	1400-1600		
30	9			1	12																									1100-1400		

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery which suggests that there have been people living on the site since the late Saxon or Saxo-Norman period. Some of the post-medieval pottery is of good quality, and may have originated than a slightly wealthier than normal household.

13.2 Faunal report – *Vida Rajkovaca*

A substantial amount of animal bone came from the test pit excavations carried out during 2012. The assemblage totalled 1081 assessable specimens, of which 458 were possible to assign to species or family level (42.4% of the assemblage). Material came from a range of deposits, investigated all across the village. The assemblage was quantified and will be considered according to test pit location within the village, and by phase where possible. The assessment aims to characterise the assemblage in terms of species representation and animal use.

Methods:

Identification, quantification and ageing

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep or goat from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead et al. 2002).

Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Withers height calculations follow the conversion factors published by Von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy

The assemblage demonstrated overall quite mixed state of preservation. Some contexts contained evidently more recent bone, with minimal gnawing, surface erosion and weathering, whilst others only generated heavily weathered material with rounded edges. The assemblage was heavily processed and highly fragmented with only a small number of complete specimens being recorded for all species.

Of the five test pits excavated within the western corner of the village, only two generated small quantities of animal bone (Table 35).

Taxon	TP.1			TP.4	Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	
Sheep/ goat	3	.	.	3	6
Dog/ fox	.	.	1	.	1
Chicken	.	.	1	.	1
Sub-total to species	3	.	2	3	8
Cattle-sized	2	.	.	1	3
Sheep-sized	1	1	1	.	3
Bird n.f.i.	.	3	.	.	3
Total	6	4	3	4	17

Table 35: *Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 1 and 4; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.*

Moving along the village axis, test pit 6 was investigated. This feature was one of the main bone providers, with a total of 152 specimens (Table 36). A big deposit of bone waste came from context [8] in particular, dated to the 15th century. This large quantity of cattle elements

could be the remains of one individual, based on their size and appearance. Cattle dominance and the heavy reliance on domestic sources of food are typical for the period. Butchery was recorded on 15 specimens (c.10% of the sub-set) and this is a clear indication of a domestic character of the material. The most dominant action recorded was gross disarticulation, and portioning of joints, and this was evident based on the type of mark and their location. A number of cattle metacarpi had osteochondritis dissecans on proximal articulate surfaces, lesions which result from the herniation of small portions of the joint cartilage through the articular surface of the bone, giving rise to what appear to be holes or punched out lesions. It is believed that this condition results from sudden physical stress or trauma to the joint (Dobney *et al.* 1996, 38).

Taxon	TP.6									Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	38	9	52
Sheep/ goat	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	2	18
Pig	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	1	6
Domestic goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
<i>Galliformes</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Sub-total to species	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	48	12	78
Cattle-sized	1	.	.	.	3	3	3	25	3	38
Sheep-sized	.	.	2	4	3	6	9	7	4	35
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Total	3	2	3	7	8	13	17	80	19	152

Table 36: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 6; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

The material from test pits 7 and 8 was similarly dated and the majority of bone is probably contemporaneous with that from test pit 6. The quantity of recovered bone was significantly smaller, however, and the lack (TP.8) or absence (TP.7) of larger domesticates is unusual (Tables 37 and 38).

Taxon	TP.7					Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
Sheep/ goat	.	2	.	3	5	10
Rabbit	1	1	.	.	2	4
Chicken	.	1	.	.	1	2
Sub-total to species	1	4	.	3	8	16
Cattle-sized	1	7	3	.	.	11
Sheep-sized	2	3	2	1	2	10
Bird n.f.i.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Total	4	15	5	4	10	38

Table 37: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 7; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	TP.8					Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
Cow	.	.	1	.	1	2
Pig	.	.	.	1	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	.	.	1	1	1	3

Cattle-sized	.	.	1	1	.	2
Sheep-sized	1	1	1	4	.	7
Total	1	1	3	6	1	12

Table 38: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 8; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Three main food species were the only identified, with pig being of primary importance (Table 39). The presence of a neonate mandible from [9] implies pigs were reared and consumed on site. The pottery evidence indicated some pre-15th century activity, although this was restricted to bone from context [4].

Taxon	TP.9						Total NISP
	[2]	[4]	[5]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Sheep/ goat	.	2	2	.	.	.	4
Pig	.	.	4	1	1	2	8
Sub-total to species or family	.	3	7	1	1	2	14
Sheep-sized	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	1	3	7	1	1	2	15

Table 39: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 9; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Test pit 10 generated a relatively significant quantity of animal bone, as well as pottery. The earlier deposits were as rich in animal bone as were those of later date, implying continued use of the area over a longer period of time (Table 40). Sheep and sheep-sized elements dominated the sub-set.

Taxon	TP.10									Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	5
Sheep/ goat	.	3	1	4	1	1	1	7	.	18
Pig	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
<i>Waders</i>	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	.	3	3	6	4	1	2	7	.	26
Cattle-sized	.	.	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	12
Sheep-sized	3	7	5	3	4	.	7	1	1	31
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3
Total	4	10	10	10	10	4	10	12	2	72

Table 40: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 10; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Test pit 11 yielded the remains of sheep and pig, and it would seem that sheep/pig-sized domesticates were the preferred livestock here (Table 41). The remains of goose, cat and rabbit are another indication of site's domestic character. A find of a cat skull is interesting, as this specimen displayed two fine lines consistent with skinning. This is not unusual for the period as an English law was published in 1363 stating that no common men should wear any fur apart from lambskin, cat and fox. The large deposit recovered from Bene't Court excavations, carried out by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (Edwards 1996), is one of the best examples which illustrates this practice.

Taxon	TP.11								Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	
Sheep/ goat	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	5
Pig	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Cat	1	1	3	.	5
Rabbit	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Domestic goose	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	.	4	1	3	2	1	3	.	14
Cattle-sized	1	1	.	.	2
Sheep-sized	2	4	1	2	5	4	1	1	20
Rodent-sized	1	.	.	.	1
Total	2	8	2	5	9	6	4	1	37

Table 41: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 11; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

As we move along the axis to the east, sheep continue to be the dominant species, and this dominance is reflected in the high numbers of sheep-sized elements within the unidentified mammal count (Table 42).

Taxon	TP.12									Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	4
Sheep/ goat	.	3	.	2	1	.	2	1	1	10
Sheep	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Pig	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3
Rabbit	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	6
Chicken	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
<i>Galliformes</i>	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	1	9	3	4	2	.	3	2	2	26
Cattle-sized	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	8
Sheep-sized	.	2	.	4	5	2	1	4	3	21
Rodent-sized	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bird n.f.i.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Total	1	15	9	9	7	2	4	6	8	61

Table 42: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 12; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

The small quantity from test pits 13 and 14 seems to suggest the area was not occupied or utilised in the past and that the finds represent sporadic finds of bone waste that got incorporated into the layers (Table 43).

Taxon	TP.13				TP.14		Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[6]	[9]	[10]	[12]	
Cow	.	.	1	1	.	.	2
Sheep/ goat	2	.	.	.	.	1	3
Horse	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Sub-total to species or	2	.	1	1	.	1	6

family								
Cattle-sized					1	.	.	1
Sheep-sized	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	5
Total	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	12

Table 43: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 13 and 14; the abbreviation *n.f.i.* denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Similar to test pit 6, this pit contained a vast amount of bone. With some 160 specimens, the sub-set generated c.15% of the entire assemblage (Table 44). A shift towards cattle is evident, and a somewhat more varied range of domestic animals is represented. A duck specimen was difficult to identify, owing to its poor preservation, and it this specimen may be wild or domestic. The large quantity of bone was mirrored by the similarly large quantity of medieval and later pottery.

Taxon	TP.15										Total NISP
	[2]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	
Cow	.	.	1	4	4	6	4	5	4	2	30
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	6	3	2	2	3	2	.	18
Pig	1	2	.	.	3
Dog	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3
Cat	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Rabbit	1	.	.	1
Chicken	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
<i>Anseriformes</i>	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	.	.	1	12	9	9	7	12	6	3	59
Cattle-sized	.	2	2	10	4	9	2	9	1	1	40
Sheep-sized	.	.	5	8	14	8	7	6	4	5	57
Bird <i>n.f.i.</i>	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4
Total	1	3	8	30	27	27	17	27	11	9	160

Table 44: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 15; the abbreviation *n.f.i.* denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Material from test pits 16 and 17 repeated the similar pattern of animal use to that observed elsewhere in the village (Table 45).

Taxon	TP.16					TP.17	Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[4]	
Cow	.	.	1	1	2	1	5
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	4	.	.	5
Pig	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Chicken	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	1	.	2	5	3	1	12
Cattle-sized	.	1	.	.	.	2	3
Sheep-sized	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Total	2	2	2	5	3	3	17

Table 45: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 16 and 17; the abbreviation *n.f.i.* denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Bone from test pits 18 and 19 showed the same limited range of domestic species (Table 46 and 47). A number of sheep metapodials was recovered from this pit and the measurements gave the shoulder height estimation of c.60cm, which is in the middle of the range. As shown in some of the previous test pits, contexts containing medieval pottery seem to generate more bone waste than others, as an indication the area was in constant use during the period.

Taxon	TP.18							Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	.	.	.	2	9	9	1	21
Sheep/ goat	2	2	.	.	17	9	.	30
Sheep	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Pig	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Horse	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	2	3	.	2	29	18	1	55
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	1	13	4	.	18
Sheep-sized	1	1	1	.	6	1	.	10
Total	3	4	1	3	48	23	1	83

Table 46: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 18; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	TP.19								Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	5
Sheep/ goat	.	.	2	1	1	1	2	.	7
Pig	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Sub-total to species or family	.	.	3	1	3	3	4	.	14
Cattle-sized	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	1	7
Sheep-sized	1	1	1	2	5	.	2	1	13
Total	2	2	4	3	10	5	6	2	34

Table 47: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 19; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

The condition of material from test pits 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 meant that the majority of material was not possible to identify to species level (Tables 48, 49 and 50). Overall, sheep were the prevalent species here. The roe deer, probable partridge and a duck suggest wild faunal resources were an occasional contribution to the diet. A cow metacarpus was measured ([7], TP.24), giving the withers height of just over 120cm.

Taxon	TP.20						TP.21						Total NISP
	[1]	[3]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[11]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
Cow	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3
Sheep/ goat	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	6
Pig	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	4
Dog	1	.	1
Cat	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rabbit	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Roe deer	1	.	1
Chicken	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
?Partridge	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

Sub-total to species or family	.	.	2	3	2	2	.	1	2	1	4	2	19
Cattle-sized	.	.		2	1	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	9
Sheep-sized	1	3	3	4	1	1	.	1	2	2	4	.	22
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	1	3	5	10	4	3	1	2	4	5	11	2	51

Table 48: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 20 and 21; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	TP.22							TP.23							Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[6]	[7]		
Cow	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Pig	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
Horse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Dog	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Rabbit	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Domestic goose	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	1	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	14
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	5
Sheep-sized	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	3	3	1	.	1	13	
Bird n.f.i.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4
Total	1	5	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	4	2	2	8	36	

Table 49: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 22 and 23; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	TP.24						TP.25	TP.26						Total NISP
	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[5]	[1]	[2]	[4]	[5]	[6]		
Cow	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
Sheep/ goat	1	4	7	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	16
Sheep	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Pig	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dog	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rabbit	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Domestic goose	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
<i>Anseriformes</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	1	7	12	1	3	1	2	.	.	1	1	1	30	
Cattle-sized	.	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10
Sheep-sized	.	10	11	2	.	2	1	2	1	1	4	4	38	
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Total	1	21	25	4	4	3	3	2	1	2	5	8	79	

Table 50: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 24, 25 and 26; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Like the majority of the assemblage, this pit contained a full range of domestic species (Table 51). Remains of a foetal or neonate pig, again, suggest pigs were raised on site.

Taxon	TP.27						Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
Cow	1	.	.	2	.	3	6
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	2	3	5	10
Pig	1	1	.	.	2	.	4
Dog	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Dog/ fox	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Cat	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Rabbit	.	1	1	1	.	.	3
Sub-total to species or family	2	4	2	5	6	8	27
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	1	4	9	14
Sheep-sized	1	1	.	6	6	5	19
Rodent-sized	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	4	5	4	12	16	22	63

Table 51: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 27; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

Continuing with the same pattern, these two pits were again dominated by sheep elements (Table 52).

Taxon	TP.28				TP.29							Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[5]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep/ goat	.	1	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	6
Pig	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Horse	1	.	1
Cat	1	.	.	.	.	1
Rabbit	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	5
Sub-total to species or family	.	1	2	.	4	.	6	1	.	1	.	15
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	2	1	9
Sheep-sized	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	2	.	9
Total	1	1	5	2	7	1	7	2	1	5	1	33

Table 52: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 28 and 29.

The faunal signature from these three pits was mirroring the patterns recorded from some of the other pits across the village, and the preference for medium-sized domesticates was even more evident (Table 53). Butchery marks were mainly made by saw, and the bones affected were cattle-sized scapulae or vertebrae, sawn down the sagittal plane. Scapulae were sawn into diamond-shaped bone fragments, created by sawn through the shoulder blade at an oblique angle.

Taxon	TP.30							TP.31		TP.32					Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[2]	[5]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
Cow	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sheep/ goat	.	1	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	13
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	.	1	3	7	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	18
Cattle- sized	.	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	21
Sheep- sized	2	.	8	27	12	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	57
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	2	2	12	37	16	6	4	1	1	3	6	3	1	3	97

Table 53: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 30-32; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

The last two pits contained a very small quantity of bone, with only four specimens being assigned to species level (Table 54).

Taxon	TP.33			TP.34				Total NISP
	[3]	[6]	[7]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	
Cow	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2
Sub-total to species or family	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	4
Cattle- sized	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3
Sheep- sized	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	4
Mammal n.f.i.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	12

Table 54: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 33-34; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

The Nayland faunal record showed a pattern of animal use which is in keeping with majority of archaeologically recovered assemblages from across the country. The prevalence of cattle in some places is not surprising, given this species multi-purpose character, being used for a range of secondary products such as milk, traction, cow hide and in horn working. Cattle are expensive to keep and are thus deemed a sign of prosperity. Sheep are overall also well represented, and this importance is almost certainly linked to the rising importance of wool in medieval economy. The third main food species, pig, did dominate in the few sub-sets. Overall, however, it was under-represented, with some 39 specimens from the assemblage (c.8%). The inability to utilise or the lack of interest in wild faunal resources paints a picture of a rural medieval community which continued into the post-medieval period and modern era, practising a mixed economy.

13.3 Lithics report – *Lawrence Billington*

Of the 34 excavated test pits at Nayland, 22 produced lithic material. The assemblage consists of 33 worked flints and 103 unworked burnt flints. The assemblage is quantified by context and type in the table 1 below.

The worked flint assemblage consists almost entirely of unretouched flake based removals and very few chronologically diagnostic pieces are present. Over half the assemblage, 19 flints, were recovered from a single test pit, test pit 1, with the remainder of the assemblage being thinly distributed with no more than three worked flints coming from a single test pit. The worked assemblage is made up entirely of flint. Judging by surviving cortical surfaces all of the flint originates from secondary geological contexts, perhaps the terrace gravels of the river Stour upon which part of the modern village is built. There is no evidence for the use of flint from a primary chalk source. The condition of the worked flint varies somewhat but is generally fairly fresh although minor edge damage is common and suggests that many of the flints have seen some measure of post-depositional disturbance.

Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic activity is represented by a single fine blade from test pit eight and several other removals with carefully trimmed striking platforms and regular morphologies may also be of this broad date. The vast majority of the assemblage, however, is made up of hard hammer struck, flake based material of later prehistoric date. This material is made up of flakes of varied morphology, often relatively thick and broad with unprepared striking platforms. Whilst not strongly diagnostic this flint work is typical of the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age although it is possible that some later Bronze Age and even iron Age flintwork is also present. The 19 flints from test pit 1 are typical of this flake based material and are dominated by relatively squat flake removals, many of which retain partially cortical dorsal surfaces. It seems probable that test pit 1 was excavated in the area of a relatively discrete late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint scatter.

A relatively large amount of unworked burnt flint was recovered from the test pitting, totalling almost a kilogram in weight. The burnt flint was more widely distributed than the worked flint with several test pits containing substantial assemblages. Test pit 1 produced the second highest amount of burnt flint of any test pit and it may be that this material is associated with the worked flint also found in this test pit. The burnt flint takes the form of heat crazed and shattered fragments of flint. Where cortical surfaces survive they appear to have been drawn from secondary sources of flint similar to those from which the material for the worked flint was drawn. Whilst small quantities of burnt flint are found on sites of all periods as a result of inadvertent burning in hearths and fires the relatively large numbers of burnt flints from Nayland suggest the intentional heating of flint, an activity closely associated with prehistoric, especially Bronze Age activity (see, e.g. Edmonds et al 1999). The uses of heated flints remain a matter of speculation and debate, but it is often assumed to have played a role in cooking or craft processing activities.

The lithic assemblage from Nayland attests to prehistoric activity in the area of the village from at least the early Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The relatively high density of flintwork and burnt flint from test pit 1 suggests there may be a discrete area of prehistoric (probably late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age) activity in this area. Whilst worked flint is sparse over the remainder of the village burnt flint is more widely distributed and hints at a more widespread distribution of prehistoric activity.

Test Pit No.	Context	chip	irregular waste	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	blade	retouched flake	total worked	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
1	1								0	1	11.7
	1				1				1	1	10
	4		1		2	1			4		
	5	1			1	4			6	15	108
	6		1		1	4			6	12	60
7					1	1			2		
6	4								0	1	14
	6								0	1	6
	7								0	1	14
7	6								0	2	20
	11								0	1	2.3
8	1				2				2		
	2						1		1		
9	2				1				1		
	3								0	1	11.7
	5								0	1	13
	9								0	3	57.7
10	1								0	1	2
	2								0	1	2.4
	3								0	2	15.1
	6								0	1	1
12	5					1			1		
15	6								0	1	35
	7								0	1	2.8
	9								0	1	14
	11								0	2	11
	12								0	1	7
16	2								0	1	2
17	4								0	1	44
	8				1				1		
	9								0	2	8
19	5								0	1	5
20	1								0	2	42
	8								0	1	4
22	2								0	1	4
	7								0	1	8
	8								0	1	4
23	2								0	1	2
	3								0	2	15
24	2								0	1	126
	3								0	4	29.8
	8				1				1	1	39
	9				1				1		
	10								0	1	15.7
26	1								0	1	1.1
	2								0	1	6
	6								0	1	5.1
27	1								0	4	6
	2								0	2	10.3
	3								0	3	5
28	3					1			1		
29	2								0	1	22
	3								0	1	6
	4								0	1	4



Test Pit No.	Context	chip	irregular waste	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	blade	retouched flake	total worked	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
	7								0	1	8
30	2		1						1	3	11
	3					1			1		
	3			1					1		
	4								0	4	26.5
	5								0	6	13.3
	6								0	1	1.7
31	5				1			1	2		
32	1								0	1	24.1
	totals	1	3	1	13	13	1	1	33	103	917.3

13.4 Finds from Nayland test pits – Catherine Ranson and Alex Pryor

Test pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x3 =78g, red CBM x12 =105g, clay pipe stem =2g	green glass? bead (hole through the centre) =<1g, clear contained glass x5 =15g, clear flat glass =2g	flat decorated plate metal =9g	coal x12 =124g	black plastic coat hanger fragments x2 =5g, tarmac =12g
C. 2	red flat tile x11 =207g, red CBM x30 =98g, red brick fragment =128g, clay pipe stem =1g, dark yellow CBM =33g	clear container glass x4 =8g, clear flat glass x4 =8g	milk bottle tops x4 =3g, small square metal buckle =4g, corroded iron nails x3 =16g, corroded iron scraps x4 =35g	coal x71 =105g, slate =2g	button =<1g, mortar x5 =62g
C. 3	modern dark red flat tile =71g, red flat tile x5 =84g, red CBM x11 =77g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass x6 =9g, clear flat glass x5 =19g	corroded iron nails x3 =5g, section of small metal piping =11g, large thick corroded iron bolt =219g	coal x43 =49g	concrete x3 =83g, leg and foot of statue/figurine? =2g, tarmac x2 =95g, mortar x14 =60g, tiny button =<1g
C. 4	clay pipe stem =3g, red CBM x2 =18g, dark yellow/pink modern CBM =32g		lump of metal =53g	coal x2 =1g	lump of chalk =50g

Test pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
All contexts (unstratified)	red flat tile x15 =205g, red flat roof tile =23g		corroded iron nail =7g	coal x10 =21g	

Test pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Unstratified	red flat tile x16 =260g, red CBM x7 =31g				
C. 1	red flat tile x7 =153g, red CBM =3g, brick and tile fragments discarded on site x7				
C. 3	red flat tile x12 =158g, red CBM x5 =31g	clear flat glass =2g			
C. 4	red flat tile x13 =222g				

Test pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 3	red flat tile x5 =70g, red curved tile x3 =54g, red CBM x25 =196g	clear flat glass x9 =34g, green bottle glass x2 =7g, clear container glass x5 =16g, blue curved glass? =2g	corroded iron nails x19 =108g, corroded iron bolt =43g, corroded metal mail? with hoop at one end =8g, milk bottle top =<1g, section of metal tubing =4g, unidentified metal circular fixing =9g	coal x14 =21g, slate x3 =10g	fragments of partially melted plastic x3 =6g, fragments of plastic food containers x2 =2g, orange plastic x2 =3g, modern grey polystyrene type tile x2 =16g
C. 4	clay pipe stem =<1g, red flat tile x6 =78g, red CBM x8 =44g	green bottle glass x3 =27g, clear flat glass x2 =15g, clear container glass x3 =9g	milk bottle top =<1g, worn metal button =6g, corroded iron nails x5 =25g	slate x3 =55g, coal x6 =18g	fragments of melted plastic =2g
C. 5	red flat roof tile =16g, red flat tile x8 =78g, pinkish yellow CBM =46g, red CBM x3 =25g	green bottle glass =1g, clear container glass =4g	corroded iron nail =9g, corroded iron scraps x2 =18g	slate x2 =5g, coal x2 =4g	orange plastic =<1g



C. 6	red CBM =4g, red/grey flat tile =6g, brick and tile fragments discarded on site x8	green bottle glass x2 =11g, clear flat glass x2 =4g		slate x2 =11g	
C. 7	clay pipe stem =3g, red flat tile =8g			slate x4 =81g	
C. 8	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x16		corroded iron nail =19g	slate x2 =10g	
C. 9	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x10		corroded iron nail =5g	coal =8g, slate =<1g	
C. 10	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x8		corroded iron scrap =3g	slate =<1g	
C. 11	clay pipe stem =5g				

Test pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					small plastic white fixing =<1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem =<1g, red flat tile x2 =4g, brick and tile fragments discarded on site x16		slag =104g		
C. 3	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x30			slate =6g	
C. 4	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x3				

Test pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x140, modern drain fragment =57g		long corroded iron bolt =46g		
C. 2	pink/yellow thick flat square tile =894g		corroded iron nails x5 =86g		
C. 3	clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	green bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass =<1g	small corroded metal key =10g, corroded iron nails x4 =87g, corroded iron scrap =13g		
C. 4	clay pipe stem x6 =16g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =9g, yellow/grey CBM =52g		corroded iron nails x24 =269g, corroded iron bolts x3 =135g		oyster shell x3 =14g
C. 5	clay pipe stem x8 =25g, yellow CBM =1g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	degraded green bottle glass x7 =42g	corroded iron nails x4 =155g	coal x4 =3g	oyster shell =<1g
C. 6	red flat tile x21 =549g, red CBM x23 =204g, clay pipe stem x8 =27g, clay pipe bowl fragments x6 =14g, clay pipe stem and bowls x2 =22g	green bottle glass x3 =20g	corroded iron nails x9 =76g	coal =4g	oyster shell =4g, mortar x5 =233g
C. 7	red brick fragments x4 =980g, red flat tile x27 =1076g, red CBM x4 =174g, red flat roof tile =58g, modern black/grey curved tile =69g, clay pipe stem x6 =23g		corroded iron nails x4 =50g, slag x4 =92g	coal =15g	oyster shell =3g
C. 8	red flat tile x70 =3401g, red flat roof tile x6 =229g, red CBM x28 =227g		metal buckle =11g, corroded iron nails x4 =23g, corroded metal bolt =29g	coal =10g	oyster shell x20 =67g, mortar x2 =25g, chalk x7 =64g
C. 9	red flat tile x24 =963g, red flat roof tile x4 =299g	green bottle glass =1g	corroded iron nails x4 =44g, corroded iron scraps x3 =14g		oyster shell x6 =40g



Test pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x5 =20g			coal =<1g	
C. 2	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x8, red flat tile =29g, clay pipe stem x3 =8g	clear glass bottle necks x2 =35g, green glass bottle neck =32g, clear glass round jar rim =43g	corroded iron nails x10 =81g, corroded square iron nails x3 =63g, corroded metal tube (e.g. glue?) =11g, half a horseshoe =40g, corroded iron scraps x10 =70g, square flat corroded metal plate =15g	slate x3 =90g, coal x12 =83g	snail shell =5g, wood(?) shaped holder for candles? =31g, concrete x3 =84g, oyster shell x2 =2g, mortar x2 =110g
C. 3	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x3, red CBM x3 =15g	green bottle glass x3 =65g, blueish bottle glass =8g	corroded iron nails x5 =75g, corroded iron scraps x8 =40g, large corroded metal lump =103g	coal x5 =57g, slate =7g	oyster shell x4 =44g
C. 4	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x3			coal =4g	oyster shell x2 =2g
C. 5	red flat tile x2 =82g		corroded iron nail =17g		modern concrete type? tile =74g, oyster shell =5g, mortar =9g
C. 6	red flat tile x2 =74g				
C. 7	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x14, red flat tile x2 =128g, red CBM =36g				
C. 8	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x17, red flat tile =9g				modern concrete type? tile =24g
C. 9		green bottle glass =10g		coal =5g, slate =15g	

Test pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x11 =291g, red brick fragments x2 =140g, red CBM x25 =125g, clay pipe stem =1g, modern drain fragment =7g	clear flat glass x3 =5g	corroded iron nail =11g, slag? =165g	coal x10 =24g, slate =4g	mortar =4g, concrete x2 =82g
C. 2	red flat tile x26 =985g, red flat roof tile =63g, red CBM x18 =225g, brick and tile fragments discarded on site x52, clay pipe stem =4g	green bottle glass x2 =26g, clear container glass =4g, clear flat glass x2 =3g	corroded iron nails x9 =49g, corroded lumps of metal =45g, slag x4 =34g	coal x9 =46g, slate x2 =14g	concrete x4 =493g, mortar x4 =26g
C. 3	red flat roof tile x5 =404g, red flat tile x9 =143g, modern yellow/black flat tile x7 =144g, red CBM x5 =32g, modern red flat tile =23g, brick and tile fragments discarded on site x64, fragment of modern drain =14g	clear flat glass x2 =28g	barbed wire =5g, corroded iron nails x3 =18g, slag x2 =25g	coal x11 =70g, slate x2 =6g	thin fragment of plastic sheeting/bag =<1g, mortar x2 =18g, grey plastic wire covering =10g, concrete =18g
C. 4	red flat tile x23 =488g, red flat roof tile =28g, red CBM x6 =57g, dark yellow CBM x3 =40g	clear container glass =3g	modern nail =2g, slag x3 =21g	slate x2 =6g, very smooth wedge shaped fragment of stone (whet stone?) =16g, coal x6 =16g	



C. 5	red CBM =8g	clear flat glass x4 =31g, degraded green bottle glass =5g	thick corroded iron bolt =144g, pieces of scrap metal x9 =110g, thick corroded iron nail =36g, unidentified lumps of metal x2 =229g, corroded lumps of metal connected by metal chain =80g, slag x4 =51g	coal x2 =13g	
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Test pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x6, red CBM x2 =5g	clear flat glass x17 =48g, green bottle glass x2 =4g	large curved corroded lump of metal =128g	slate x2 =102g, coal x6 =6g	oyster shell x4 =13g
C. 3	clay pipe stem x3 =8g, brick and tile fragments discarded on site x2	green bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass =4g		coal x4 =2g, slate =7g	oyster shell x28 =36g
C. 4	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x70, clay pipe stem x2 =13g	clear container glass =7g, green bottle glass x4 =22g	corroded iron nails x3 =16g	slate =1g, coal x2 =25g, huge lump of building stone shaped along one side =>2000g	oyster shell x9 =41g
C. 5	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, brick and tile fragments discarded on site x26, mortar fragments discarded on site x40	green bottle glass x7 =119g	corroded iron nails x3 =23g, corroded square iron nails x3 =18g	coal x6 =45g	oyster shell x16 =74g, mortar =6g
C. 6	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x30	green bottle glass x2 =18g	Elizabeth I penny coin dating between 1560-1603, seemingly made of base metal suggesting it is a forgery x1, corroded iron nails x3 =47g, tiny metal buckle? =1g	coal x6 =18g	mortar fragments discarded on site x10, oyster shell x18 =82g, shell fragments x3 =3g
C. 7	brick and tile fragments discarded on site x40, red CBM =6g		corroded iron nails x5 =31g		mortar fragments discarded on site x8, oyster shell x7 =37g
C. 8	flat red tile x22 =949g, red flat roof tile x2 =99g, red CBM x24 =170g, modern grey/black tile x6 =216g	green bottle glass =7g, clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron nails x12 =105g	coal x4 =9g	mortar =21g, oyster shell x3 =17g
C. 9	flat red tile =200g		corroded iron nails x4 =14g	coal =4g	oyster shell =2g

Test pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x2 =91g, red CBM x8 =68g, clay pipe stem x4 =12g	clear flat glass x4 =7g, clear container glass =6g, degraded green bottle glass x2 =8g	modern nail =7g, small beaded chain from necklace/bracelet =4g, corroded iron nails x3 =11g, corroded iron scraps =18g	coal x2 =6g, slate =4g	black roof lining (e.g. shed?) =3g
C. 2	red flat tile x8 =143g, red CBM x3 =24g, clay pipe stem =1g	degraded green bottle glass =11g, clear container glass x2 =7g, green bottle glass =4g, clear flat glass x2 =12g	thick metal rectangular handle =199g, slag =1g, corroded iron nails x7 =62g, corroded iron bolt =22g, corroded iron lump =23g	coal x15 =90g	oyster shell x3 =9g
C. 3	red flat tile x4 =70g, red CBM x3 =17g, yellow brick fragment =463g	orange bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass =3g	corroded iron nails x5 =38g, corroded iron lumps x5 =111g	coal x3 =12g, small smooth rectangular piece of sandstone shaped for use in building	oyster shell x2 =<1g



				=78g	
C. 4	red flat tile x5 =98g, clay pipe stem =3g, red CBM x4 =16g	clear flat glass =2g		coal =11g	
C. 5	red flat tile x21 =649g, red CBM x9 =43g	clear flat glass =1g		coal x10 =30g	
C. 6	red flat tile x10 =624g, red flat roof tile =34g, red flat red glazed tile =33g, red CBM x4 =17g	clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron nail =6g, corroded iron lumps x3 =26g	coal x10 =6g	
C. 7	red flat tile x13 =587g, red flat roof tile =53g, red CBM x15 =36g		corroded iron lumps x9 =164g	coal x4 =12g	
C. 8	red flat tile x11 =759g, red flat roof tile x2 =84g, red CBM x9 =24g		corroded iron nails x9 =105g	coal x15 =7g	mortar =2g, oyster shell =4g
C. 9	red flat tile x6 =231g, red flat roof tile =29g, red brick fragment =118g, red CBM x8 =90g		corroded iron nails x2 =7g	coal x7 =4g	oyster shell =2g

Test pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x58	degraded green bottle glass x2 =11g, clear flat glass x2 =1g, clear container glass x3 =3g	corroded iron nails x5 =47g, corroded iron scraps x8 =76g	slate x2 =5g, coal =2g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x6 =7g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =3g, red CBM =5g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x92, red flat tile =7g	clear flat glass x3 =32g, clear container glass x4 =46g, clear glass blob =3g, degraded green bottle glass x2 =8g	corroded iron nails x21 =262g	slate x3 =14g, coal x2 =5g	oyster shell x6 =15g, vitrified material? =19g
C. 3	clay pipe stem x12 =15g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x110, clay pipe bowl fragments x4 =10g	degraded green bottle glass x6 =43g, clear container glass x4 =13g, clear flat glass =2g	a metal jeton comprising a thin metal (copper?) disc stamped with the crest or insignia of a merchant dated c.1500-1550 x1, thick corroded metal bolt =132g, corroded iron nails x3 =16g, corroded iron scraps x5 =120g, small bent segment of lead pipe? =43g	slate x2 =30g	oyster shell x3 =4g
C. 4	red CBM =2g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x26, clay pipe stem x8 =10g	degraded green bottle glass x2 =5g, green bottle glass x2 =7g, clear flat glass x11 =10g, clear container glass x2 =9g	corroded iron nails x7 =43g, corroded iron lumps x4 =42g, slag x2 =14g	coal x3 =4g, slate x2 =9g	oyster shell x5 =4g, white Perspex =1g
C. 5	clay pipe stem x9 =14g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x10	clear flat glass x3 =4g, green bottle glass x2 =5g	flat modern-looking metal disc or coin inscribed '2' x1, slag =7g, corroded iron nails x5 =26g, corroded metal lumps x3 =72g	slate x2 =12g	shell fragments x8 =9g, mortar =4g, coal x5 =10g
C. 6	clay pipe stem x14 =26g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x4, fragment of modern drain =6g	clear flat glass x10 =14g, clear container glass x6 =12g, green bottle glass x2 =2g	slag x2 =6g, corroded iron scraps x2 =11g, corroded iron nails x5 =22g, corroded iron bolts x2 =66g	coal x8 =6g, slate x2 =2g	oyster shell x3 =7g, shell fragments x6 =4g, central core of a battery? =2g, crushed silver foil milk bottle tops x2 =<1g
C. 7	clay pipe stem x10 =16g, clay pipe bowl fragments x4 =5g, red CBM x2 =13g, brick and tile	orange bottle glass =14g, green bottle glass x2 =7g, clear container glass x5	corroded iron nails x11 =74g, slag =2g, crushed silver foil milk bottle lids x2 =<1g	slate x3 =19g, coal x14 =25g	mortar =10g, shell fragments x17 =18g, button =<1g



	fragments discarded at site x2	=16g, clear flat glass x7 =12g			
C. 8	red CBM x2 =8g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x4		corroded iron nail =10g		
C. 9	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x12				

Test pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x5	clear container glass x3 =11g, clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron bolts x3 =121g, corroded iron nails x5 =43g, corroded metal screws x3 =28g, corroded metal lump =73g, half of a thin flat metal hoop =3g, slate =1g		
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =2g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x18, red CBM =<1g	clear container glass x6 =32g, clear flat glass x10 =23g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron bolt =56g, corroded iron nails x7 =64g, corroded iron scraps x4 =6g, flat oblong shaped metal washer =1g	coal x6 =14g, slate x4 =9g	oyster shell =<1g
C. 3	clay pipe stem x6 =15g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x16	clear flat glass x3 =15g, clear container glass x2 =12g	corroded iron scraps x3 =8g	coal x2 =13g	oyster shell x3 =10g, shell x3 =2g
C. 4	clay pipe stem x3 =7g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x20	green bottle glass x3 =4g	small thin sheet of metal =2g, corroded iron bolt =34g, corroded iron scraps x2 =8g	coal x4 =5g, slate x3 =3g	oyster shell x2 =4g
C. 5	red CBM x2 =10g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x16	clear flat glass x2 =5g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron scraps x4 =34g	coal =6g, slate =4g	
C. 6	clay pipe stem x7 =18g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x10	clear flat glass x3 =4g, green bottle glass x11 =49g	corroded iron nails x2 =43g, corroded iron scraps x4 =48g	slate x3 =8g	oyster shell x5 =7g, mortar x5 =4g
C. 7	clay pipe stem x2 =5g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x1	green bottle glass x11 =195g	corroded iron nail =14g		oyster shell x3 =10g
C. 8	clay pipe stem x16 =42g, red CBM x6 =23g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x10	green bottle glass x20 =65g, clear flat glass x6 =8g, clear glass bottle neck and rim =4g	corroded iron nails x4 =48g		oyster shell x12 =39g, shell =<1g
C. 9	red curved tile x2 =223g, red flat tile x17 =290g, red flat roof tile x2 =104g, red CBM x3 =6g, red CBM with corroded iron nail rusted onto it =42g, clay pipe stem x4 =21g, red/yellow brick fragment =110g	green bottle glass x3 =16g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nail =8g		oyster shell x4 =11g

Test pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x4 =2g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x50	green bottle glass x2 =16g, clear flat glass x15 =31g, clear container glass x2 =25g	corroded iron nails x7 =43g, corroded metal screw =14g, flat plate metal =7g, corroded iron scraps x6 =28g, thin small strip of lead =7g	slate x5 =27g, slate pencil =2g	red plastic =<1g, oyster shell =<1g, plastic =<1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =3g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x20	clear flat glass x4 =11g, clear container glass x2 =18g	modern nail =3g, corroded iron nails x10 =65g	slate x3 =34g	oyster shell =<1g, white Perspex? =<1g



C. 3	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x8	clear container glass x2 =8g	rectangular corroded plate metal =38g, corroded iron nails x2 =7g, corroded iron scraps x2 =2g	slate =24g	clear plastic x2 =3g
C. 4	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x2	clear flat glass =17g	corroded modern screw =15g, modern nail =9g, metal washer =4g		
C. 5	red flat tile =72g, red CBM =11g	clear flat glass =1g	metal wire x2 =12g, long metal rod =65g, curved plate metal =86g, modern screw =8g, pieces of scrap metal x4 =31g	slate x8 =153g, coal =4g	asbestos x3 =83g, tarmac x9 =182g, oyster shell =1g, red plastic screw cap =3g, green/yellow plastic x6 =8g, mortar =72g, rope =<1g
C. 6	fragments of modern drain x3 =355g, red CBM =11g, red flat tile x5 =150g, red brick fragment =197g	clear container glass =2g	slag =33g	coal x4 =7g, slate x3 =9g	oyster shell x2 =11g, small blue plastic tube fragment =<1g, small light bulb =1g
C. 7	fragments of modern drain x2 =426g, red flat tile x4 =137g, red CBM =29g	clear flat glass x7 =42g, clear container glass x3 =13g, orange bottle glass =5g	corroded metal wire =10g, corroded iron nails x3 =20g, thin flat strip of copper? =13g, corroded iron scraps x2 =11g, tube of lead? =15g	slate x6 =117g, coal x3 =18g	oyster shell =2g, blue mortar? =5g
C. 8	red flat tile x5 =613g, red CBM x4 =18g, fragments of modern drain =30g	clear flat glass x2 =8g, clear container glass x5 =12g	corroded metal wire x2 =33g, corroded iron nails x3 =23g, corroded iron scraps x5 =31g, slag =<1g, Victorian silver sixpence coin dated 1868 x1	coal x10 =41g	oyster shell x5 =10g, sea shell =6g
C. 9	clay pipe stem =5g, red flat tile x3 =174g	green bottle glass =16g	corroded iron nails x5 =29g, corroded iron scraps x3 =16g	coal x4 =12g, slate x6 =65g	oyster shell x4 =17g, central core of a battery =2g, mortar =11g
C. 10	red flat tile x2 =78g, red CBM x2 =15g	clear flat glass x2 =12g	slag =153g, corroded iron scraps x6 =20g, thin sheets of metal x2 =3g	coal x12 =39g, vitrified material? =17g	oyster shell x6 =22g, tarmac =115g, mortar =7g, paper x6 =<1g
C. 11	red flat tile x2 =72g		corroded iron scraps =19g, slag? =30g	slate =63g, coal x4 =15g	
C. 12	large fragment of modern drain =505g, red flat tile =15g	clear glass bottle base =87g	corroded iron nail =13g, corroded iron scraps x2 =3g	coal x2 =13g	tiny shell =<1g

Test pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x1		slag =5g, slag discarded at site x2, thin flat strip of metal =1g, modern nail =3g, flat strips of lead x2 =42g, corroded iron nails x2 =5g	slate =5g, coal =2g	green thin strip of plastic =<1g
C. 2	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x11		modern nail =3g, slag x2 =109g, corroded lumps of metal x2 =75g	coal x3 =69g, cinder discarded at site x3	
C. 3	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x2		corroded iron nail =13g, slag x2 =217g		
C. 4	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x14				
C. 5	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x8			flat stone tile =46g	
C. 6	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x18				



C. 7	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x2			slate =3g	
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Test pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern white glazed flat tile =1g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x4	clear flat glass =3g		slate =12g	oyster shell =3g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x5 =16g, modern white glazed flat tile x22 =56g, modern pink glazed flat tile x5 =30g, modern grey glazed flat tile x2 =23g, modern green glazed flat tile =4g, red flat tile =5g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x8	clear container glass x6 =66g, clear flat glass x3 =12g, fragment clear glass bottle stopper =5g, green bottle glass x2 =6g	corroded iron nail =8g, corroded iron scraps x3 =13g, flat metal chain links =32g	slate x7 =142g	oyster shell x6 =7g, small rounded white plastic cap =<1g, clear plastic =1g
C. 3	clay pipe stem x8 =17g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, flat red tile =14g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x20	clear flat glass x16 =23g, clear container glass x10 =23g, green bottle glass x6 =31g	corroded iron nails x4 =33g, small metal washer =2g, very thin bent sheet of metal =3g, Queen Elizabeth I silver three-penny coin dated 1567 in good condition x1	slate x5 =75g, coal x10 =14g	oyster shell x6 =8g, white Perspex =1g, chalk =2g
C. 4	clay pipe stem x6 =13g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x30	green bottle glass =4g, clear flat glass x4 =5g	corroded lump of metal =48g		oyster shell =6g
C. 5	red CBM x3 =9g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, yellow CBM =18g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x18				oyster shell x3 =3g, white mortar =21g
C. 6	red CBM x2 =8g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x50		corroded iron nails x4 =51g	coal =<1g	yellow mortar x6 =16g, oyster shell x3 =6g
C. 7	red CBM =<1g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x40	curved flat glass =1g	corroded iron nails x3 =55g, banana shaped curved flat plate metal =64g	coal x2 =<1g, slate =<1g	oyster shell x11 =12g, snail shell =<1g
C. 8	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x15		corroded iron nail =7g		oyster shell x3 =23g
C. 9	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x25		corroded iron nails x2 =17g		oyster shell x8 =13g
C. 10	red CBM x2 =5g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x30		corroded iron nail =6g	coal x4 =<1g	oyster shell x19 =27g
C. 11	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x26				oyster shell x9 =31g
C. 12	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x6				

Test pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x2		corroded iron nails x4 =25g, corroded metal scraps x3 =3g	slate =10g, coal =1g	tiny light bulb =<1g
C. 2	clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g	clear flat glass x3 =8g, clear container glass x4 =12g, green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron nails x6 =54g, pieces of corroded scrap metal x6 =15g	slate x3 =9g	oyster shell x2 =2g, polystyrene =<1g, plastic fragments x3 =<1g
C. 3	red flat tile x5 =98g, red CBM =6g, red flat roof tile =25g	clear flat glass =5g	corroded metal wire =6g		
C. 4	red flat tile x4 =55g, red CBM =25g		corroded iron nail =20g		
C. 5	dark yellow CBM =41g, red flat tile x26 =899g, red CBM x13 =175g, red flat roof tile =68g	clear container glass =5g	corroded iron nail =11g, corroded iron scraps =6g	coal =2g	oyster shell x5 =17g, chalk =2g
C. 6	red brick fragment =260g,				oyster shell =2g

	red CBM x2 =104g				
C. 7	red flat tile =28g				

Test pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern drain fragment =13g, red CBM =2g				
C. 2	red CBM =2g, modern drain fragment =22g	clear container glass x2 =8g			
C. 3		clear container glass x3 =11g, green bottle glass =15g	corroded iron nail =10g		
C. 4	red CBM x5 =16g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x40				
C. 5	red CBM =<1g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x20		corroded iron nail =8g		
C. 6	red flat tile x18 =288g, red CBM x3 =10g		fake pirate coin =1g		
C. 7	red flat tile x7, red CBM x7 =156g			coal x2 =<1g	
C. 8	red flat tile x2 =22g, red CBM x4 =10g				
C. 9	red/orange CBM x3 =47g, red flat tile =11g				

Test pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x14	clear glass bottle neck =20g, clear flat glass =3g, green bottle glass =1g			red plastic =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x5 =11g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x32	green bottle glass =4g, clear container glass x4 =11g	corroded iron scraps x5 =5g, corroded iron nails x3 =19g	coal x3 =3g	oyster shell =3g
C. 3	clay pipe stem =4g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x80, large flower pot sherds discarded at site x10	clear container glass x2 =11g	modern nail =5g, thick metal hoop =9g, corroded iron scraps x4 =5g		oyster shell x6 =51g
C. 4	red flat tile x4 =91g, red flat roof tile =12g	clear container glass =3g	corroded iron square nails x2 =20g, corroded iron nails x2 =12g, lump of metal? =47g	slate =2g	oyster shell x5 =25g
C. 5	red flat roof tile x2 =217g, red flat tile x2 =162g				
C. 6	red flat roof tile x3 =404g, red flat tile x2 =238g				
C. 7	red flat roof tile =92g, red flat tile x2 =39g		corroded iron nail =2g, corroded iron scraps x2 =33g		oyster shell x20 =84g, mortar =7g
C. 8	red flat tile x2 =82g		corroded lump of metal =6g, corroded iron nail =6g		
C. 9	red flat tile x2 =17g		corroded iron scraps x3 =4g		oyster shell =<1g

Test pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x5 =10g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x8	clear container glass x6 =57g, clear flat glass x4 =8g, degraded green bottle glass =4g	corroded iron scraps x4 =24g, shiny metal buckle =2g	coal x5 =5g	oyster shell x4 =6g, sea shell x2 =6g, white Perspex? x2 =1g



C. 2	red CBM =1g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x16, clay pipe stem = <1g	green bottle glass =5g, clear flat glass =1g, clear container glass =3g	corroded iron nail =2g	slate =9g, coal x7 =4g	
C. 3	clay pipe stem x4 =8g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x20	half a white (glass?) bead/button =1g, green bottle glass =6g, clear container glass x2 =11g	metal buttons x2 =1g, metal buckle =29g, corroded iron scrap =11g	coal x10 =17g, slate x2 =9g	oyster shell =1g, sea shell =2g
C. 4	clay pipe stem x5 =9g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =13g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x30	clear flat glass =2g	slag x2 =16g, small metal hoop (draw pull?) =5g, corroded iron nails x3 =41g	coal x13 =46g, slate =23g	oyster shell x3 =1g, mortar x2 =6g
C. 5	red flat tile x35 =790g, red CBM x56 =539g, clay pipe bowl =17g, clay pipe stem x6 =20g		corroded iron lumps x3 =129g	coal x2 =3g	oyster shell x3 =5g, sea shell =3g, mortar x2 =18g
C. 6	red flat tile x21 =620g, red CBM x11 =172g, dark orange/yellow CBM =96g	clear flat glass =3g	corroded iron nail =6g		mortar x2 =90g, oyster shell x2 =5g
C. 7	red flat tile x3 =120g, red CBM =4g, grey flat tile =20g				
C. 8	red flat tile x3 =75g	clear container glass =3g		coal =6g	
C. 9				coal = <1g	oyster shell x2 =2g

Test pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern drain fragment =58g, modern thin flat black/brown tile x10 =20g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x30		corroded metal rod with hook at one end =28g, long corroded metal bolt =56g, corroded iron nails x7 =33g, corroded metal lumps x2 =22g	slate x5 =17g, coal x5 =7g	
C. 2	modern thin flat black/brown tile x22 =54g, red CBM x3 =9g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x50, clay pipe stem =4g,	clear container glass x7 =71g, clear flat glass =6g	Decorated small shoe buckle (18 th / 19 th century) =7g, corroded iron nails x11 =47g, slightly bent strip of corroded metal =77g, corroded iron rods x5 =113g, corroded iron scraps x5 =32g	slate x10 =82g	oyster shell =1g, mortar =5g
C. 3	clay pipe stem =4g, red CBM x2 =11g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x42	clear container glass x8 =192g, green bottle glass =38g, clear flat glass =5g	corroded iron scraps x4 =7g, piece of metal tubing =54g, slag? =5g, corroded iron nails x5 =40g	slate x22 =136g, coal x5 =13g	oyster shell x3 =15g, mortar =1g
C. 4	red CBM x7 =11g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x46, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass =1g	slag =52g, corroded iron nails x6 =27g, corroded iron scraps x9 =132g	slate x22 =218g, coal x5 =6g	oyster shell x4 =9g
C. 5	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x20	clear container glass x5 =3g	modern nail =4g, corroded iron nails x2 =23g	slate x4 =72g, coal x6 =4g	
C. 6	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x20		corroded iron nails x2 =19g	slate x3 =44g	oyster shell x2 =6g
C. 7	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x16		corroded iron nails x2 =14g	slate x5 =52g, coal =2g	oyster shell x3 =22g
C. 8	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x20, pale yellow CBM =12g			small oblong shaped (worked?) stone =67g	oyster shell x13 =86g
C. 9	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x10		corroded iron nail =19g	slate =4g	oyster shell x7 =44g
C. 11	red flat tile x9 =151g		corroded iron nail =32g		snail shell =3g, oyster shell x7

					=14g, mortar =17g
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Test pit 21	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x8, clay pipe stem =1g, red flat tile =3g, red CBM x2 =3g	clear flat glass x7 =17g, orange bottle glass =1g	metal belt? clasp (with teeth) =7g	slate x3 =11g, coal x4 =11g	oyster shell =<1g
C. 2	modern blue/grey glazed flat tile x2 =6g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x10	green bottle glass x3 =9g, orange bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass x6 =10g, clear container glass x9 =16g	slag =8g, unidentified metal object =1g, modern nail =3g	coal x6 =5g, slate x4 =5g	oyster shell =<1g
C. 3	red CBM x6 =10g, yellow CBM x2 =6g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass x7 =40g, clear flat glass =3g	corroded iron nail =5g	slate x2 =8g, coal x3 =<1g	oyster shell =2g
C. 4	red flat tile x7 =143g, red flat roof tile =27g, clay pipe stem x2 =8g, yellow CBM x4 =4g	clear flat glass x6 =13g	corroded metal lump =30g	coal x4 =11g	
C. 5	red flat tile x11 =474g, red CBM x7 =49g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g		slag =60g		oyster shell x8 =13g, sea shell =3g
C. 6	red flat roof tile =148g, red flat tile x9 =387g		corroded lump of metal =13g		oyster shell x5 =13g

Test pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red flat tile x3 =27g, red CBM x30 =121g, yellow/grey CBM x3 =25g	clear flat glass x3 =4g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron scrap =7g, slag =41g, crushed foil =<1g	slate x4 =7g, coal x3 =7g	oyster shell =<1g, mortar =4g, strip of white plastic =6g
C. 3	red flat tile x17 =278g, dark yellow CBM x6 =80g, red CBM x53 =587g, red brick fragments x2 =95g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g, modern drain fragment =41g	clear container glass x10 =47g, clear flat glass x15 =76g, green bottle glass x3 =15g	slag x3 =45g, corroded iron nails x18 =166g, corroded iron bolt =69g, corroded iron scraps x9 =75g, metal bracket =22g, metal wire =2g	coal x3 =9g, slate x18 =92g	asbestos x6 =69g, oyster shell =11g, tarmac x5 =94g, concrete x3 =59g, clear plastic wrapper =<1g, strip of fabric =<1g
C. 4	red flat tile x10 =379g, red CBM x2 =20g, modern white glazed yellow flat tile =327g	clear flat glass x2 =14g, degraded green bottle glass =2g	corroded metal rod =21g, slag =63g, large metal washer? =15g, corroded iron nail =11g	coal =6g, slate =23g	concrete tile fragments? x6 =333g, clear plastic wrapper =<1g
C. 5	red flat tile x17 =404g, red flat roof tile x2 =71g, red CBM x9 =81g, clay pipe stem x4 =6g, white glazed modern flat tile =21g	green bottle glass x4 =11g, clear flat glass x2 =5g, degraded glass (ancient?) =2g, clear container glass x4 =28g	corroded iron nails x5 =53g, slag x3 =155g	coal x6 =15g, slate x2 =12g	sea shell x2 =11g, mortar =5g, decayed cork? bottle stopper with metal band round it =9g
C. 6	red flat tile x12 =230g, red flat roof tile x2 =48g, red CBM x6 =51g, clay pipe stem x4 =8g?	clear container glass x2 =5g, green bottle glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =37g	coal x7 =11g	mortar =1g
C. 7	red flat tile x5 =62g, clay pipe bowl fragment =5g, red CBM x9 =46g			coal =<1g	
C. 8	red flat tile x5 =76g, red CBM x5 =34g, grey CBM? =7g				mortar x2 =3g

Test pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x5 =62g, red CBM x20 =84g, clay pipe	clear flat glass x7 =4g, clear container glass	slag =5g, corroded iron nail =3g, metal button	coal x13 =50g	oyster shell =4g, sea shell =2g,



	stem x3 =4g	x2 =6g	=<1g		mortar =2g
C. 2	red flat tile x21 =364g, red CBM x11 =128g, pink/cream CBM =22g, clay pipe stem x10 =21g	clear container glass x12 =70g, clear flat glass x26 =31g, orange bottle glass =4g, green bottle glass x3 =5g, blue container glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x14 =53g, corroded iron scraps x4 =30g, metal button =1g, half of a horseshoe =27g, corroded iron square nails x11 =113g	coal x13 =30g, slate x3 =8g	oyster shell x6 =19g, sea shell x2 =9g, mortar x2 =23g
C. 3	red flat tile x19 =469g, clay pipe stem x5 =7g	partial clear degraded glass bottle neck =38g, clear flat glass x19 =64g, green bottle glass x2 =20g, blue container glass =2g, clear container glass x7 =26g	corroded iron square nails x8 =87g, lead? window lining? =6g, metal button =2g, corroded iron nails x12 =63g, corroded iron lump =17g	coal x6 =19g, slate x2 =8g	oyster shell =14g, sea shell =3g
C. 4	red CBM x13 =239g, yellow/orange CBM =20g, red flat tile x24 =434g, red flat roof tile x2 =101g, clay pipe bowl fragment =5g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass x13 =23g, clear container glass =1g	modern screw =11g	slate =3g, coal x23 =52g	oyster shell =3g, mortar x30 =332g
C. 5	red flat tile x15 =715g, red CBM x3 =26g, red brick fragments x3 =345g, yellow flat tile =39g	clear flat glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nail =10g	coal x6 =13g	
C. 6	red flat tile x19 =638g, red brick fragments x4 =543g, red CBM x5 =49g, dark yellow/orange brick fragments x5 =696g, clay pipe stem =2g		corroded iron nails x4 =56g, strip of folded metal =9g		oyster shell =2g
C. 7	red brick fragment =255g, red flat tile x9 =321g, red CBM =18g		corroded iron nail =30g		oyster shell x5 =30g
C. 8	red flat tile x7 =340g, red brick fragments x2 =206g				
C. 9	red flat tile x2 =36g, red CBM x4 =34g				oyster shell =5g

Test pit 24	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red flat tile x12 =271g, red CBM x13 =63g, clay pipe stem =2g	degraded green bottle glass =14g, clear flat glass x3 =5g	slag x3 =54g, metal wire =1g, crushed foil x2 =2g, corroded iron nails x2 =13g, corroded piece of metal =32g	coal x34 =51g, slate x3 =13g	
C. 3	red flat tile x14 =338g, red CBM x76 =430g	green bottle glass x2 =27g, clear flat glass x17 =31g	long iron nails x2 =33g, corroded iron nails x8 =28g, crushed lead? =19g, slag x8 =106g	slate x7 =15g, coal x37 =51g	central battery core? =15g
C. 4	red flat tile x10 =451g, red brick fragments x7 =656g, red CBM x42 =467g	green bottle glass x2 =52g, clear flat glass x3 =5g	metal wire x2 =<1g, metal wire with corroded metal lumps attached =13g, slag x12 =205g, corroded iron lumps x12 =78g	coal x8 =13g, slate =10g	
C. 5	red brick fragments x8 =1056g, red flat tile x31 =1047g, dark yellow/grey CBM x4 =75g, red CBM x59 =1025g, clay pipe stem x3 =6g	degraded green bottle glass x2 =38g, clear flat glass x4 =18g	slag x10 =202g, corroded iron scraps x6 =81g, corroded iron nails x3 =24g	slate x4 =65g, coal x3 =11g	oyster shell =7g, mortar x4 =65g
C. 6	red flat tile x54 =1672g, red brick fragments x2 =302g, red CBM x25 =212g, clay pipe stem x5 =15g, clay pipe bowl =15g	green bottle glass x2 =8g, clear flat glass x2 =3g	long corroded iron bolt =95g, corroded lumps of metal x12 =194g, slag =9g	slate x4 =63g	oyster shell x10 =26g, mortar x4 =40g
C. 7	flat red tile x32 =1145g, red CBM x18 =112g, clay pipe stem x6 =15g, clay pipe	degraded green bottle glass x4 =28g	red CBM and corroded metal lump rusted together =18g, corroded	coal x7 =38g, slate =2g	oyster shell x17 =41g, mortar x4 =11g



	bowl fragment =3g		iron nails x2 =9g		
C. 7 (gravel)	red flat tile x10 =165g, clay pipe stem x6 =17g, red CBM x2 =13g, grey/red flat roof tile =27g	clear container glass x3 =5g	corroded iron scrap =4g	coal x6 =36g	mortar x3 =16g, oyster shell =2g
C. 8	red flat tile x10 =352g, red CBM x10 =74g, clay pipe stem x4 =16g	clear glass base =9g	slag x2 =17g	coal x13 =43g	oyster shell x10 =18g
C. 9	red flat tile x16 =283g, red CBM x45 =274g, clay pipe stem x2 =8g	degraded green bottle glass =3g		coal =2g	oyster shell x8 =13g, mortar x2 =13g
C. 10	red brick x3 =406g, red flat tile x10 =338g, red CBM x24 =105g	degraded green bottle glass =4g	corroded lumps of metal x2 =359g, corroded iron nail =2g		oyster shell x3 =23g

Test pit 25	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1 + 2	red flat tile x11 =474g, red CBM x4 =40g, brown/yellow brick fragment =283g, red brick fragment =120g	highly degraded (ancient?) flat glass =3g			mortar x2 =98g
C. 3	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x140, clay pipe stem x3 =5g, red flat tile x4 =91g	degraded green bottle glass x10 =122g, clear flat glass x2 =10g	square flat plate metal =7g		oyster shell x8 =77g, partially melted grey plastic tube =<1g
C. 4	red flat tile x15 =743g, red flat roof tile x2 =213g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x256, red CBM x6 =141g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, modern drain fragment =53g	very large degraded green glass bottle bases x2 =971g, degraded green glass bottle necks x5 =452g, degraded green bottle glass x20 =966g	lead? window lining? X2 =14g, corroded lump of metal =80g	coal =10g	oyster shell x29 =359g
C. 5	red flat tile x4 =422g, clay pipe stem x5 =17g, red CBM x4 =5g	degraded green glass bottle necks x2 =127g, degraded green bottle glass x37 =523g		coal x2 =<1g	oyster shell x14 =195g
C. 6	red flat tile x3 =163g, clay pipe stem =5g	degraded green bottle glass x2 =39g			oyster shell =20g

Test pit 26	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty white CBM x3 =29g, red CBM x21 =139g, red tile x8 =176g, clay ball =4g, clay pipe stems x2 =4g	clear container glass x5 =16g, clear flat glass x27 =70g, piece of orange curved glass =<1g	corroded metal nails x2 =11g, corroded metal bracket =62g, metal ring =<1g, metal cap over the end of a metal cable =5g	slate x2 =4g, coal x4 =20g	plastic cap =<1g, plastic fragments x2 =1g, piece of string =<1g
C. 2	red tile x2 =19g, red CBM x11 =73g	fragment of ancient glass =<1g, clear container glass =5g, clear flat glass x12 =15g	metal cap =3g, metal nails x2 =6g	slate x4 =3g, coal x3 =15g	oyster shell fragments x3 =3g, concrete =8g
C. 3 + 4	red tile x4 =177g, red CBM x4 =9g	clear flat glass x7 =7g, clear container glass x3 =4g		slate =<1g	
C. 4	clay pipe stem =<1g, red tile =45g, red CBM x5 =51g	curved clear glass x3 =2g, flat clear glass x11 =10g, clear container glass x2 =20g, curved green bottle glass x2 =5g	corroded square iron nails x2 =21g	slate x2 =2g, coal x6 =5g	
C. 5	red tile x5 =164g, red CBM x9 =103g + 47 red CBM unweighed	dark green bottle glass x6g, flat clear glass x9 =13g, curved clear	slag =39g, corroded iron nails x5 =25g, corroded metal	slate x5 =41g, coal x7 =17g	oyster fragment x4g



		container glass x7 =14g, blue glass bead =1g	fragments x2 =51g		
C. 6	white CBM =3g, red CBM x33 =397g, red tile x25 =826g	clear flat glass x5 =9g, curved black bottle glass =3g	corroded iron nails x3 =21g	coal x3 =5g, slate =13g	oyster shell fragments x2 =6g

Test pit 27	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x61 =181g, clay pipe stem x6 =9g, red flat tile x5 =88g	clear container glass x6 =16g, light green curved glass =2g, clear flat glass x6 =5g, ancient glass x2 =3g, red container glass =1g	corroded iron nails x6 =17g	coal x41 =73g, slate x3 =1g	fragments of oyster shell x5 =9g, mortar x2 =25g, snail shell =1g
C. 2	red flat tile x8 =174g, red CBM x33 =244g, red pink/yellow CBM =24g, clay pipe stem x15 =18g	clear container glass x8 =28g, clear flat glass x17 =28g, green bottle glass x2 =2g, degraded flat glass x2 =2g	metal button =1g, corroded iron bolt =10g, thin metal hoop =1g, corroded iron nails x16 =66g	coal x5 =13g, slate =3g	mortar x2 =6g, oyster shell x2 =5g, snail shell x2 =4g
C. 3	white clay spherical bead =1g, fragments of clay pipe stem x14 =19, dirty white CBM x8 =64g, red CBM x44 =524, red tile x12 =265g	green fragment of ancient glass =<1g, degraded curved glass fragments x11 =42g, clear flat glass x32 =47g	corroded iron nails of various sizes x18 =125g, vitrified lumps of slag/furnace deposits x8 =71g, slag =37g	coal x13 =38g, cylindrical worked stone (whetstone?) =117g, slate =<1g	plastic fragment =<1g, oyster shell fragments x7 =8g
C. 4	clay pipe fragments x7 =9g, red tile x12 =308g, red CBM x38 =382g	curved fragment of orange glass =<1g, clear flat glass x18 =24g	slag =53g, corroded iron nails x11 =68g, corroded metal piece of wire =<1g	coal x4 =8g	worked bone awl or handle =2g, oyster shell fragments x10 =33g
C. 5	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x23 =296g, red tile x50 =1523g, red drain fragment =152g		corroded iron nail =20g		oyster shell fragments x26 =86g
C. 6	red CBM x2g, curved drain fragment =126g, red flat roof tile x5 =140g, red flat tile pieces x48 =1462g		corroded iron nail fragments x2 =27g		oyster shell fragments x20 =120g

Test pit 28	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red tile x4 =70g, red CBM x5 =56g	clear flat glass =5g, clear container glass x3 =28g	slag =20g, highly corroded metal scraps x8 =9g, corroded scraps of metal wire x4 =10g, metal button =1g, Queen Elizabeth II shilling coin =6g	slate x4 =7g, coal x6 =31g	central core of battery =4g
C. 2	red CBM x5 =86g, red tile x14 =445g	curved clear container glass x2 =13g, curved green glass =2g	corroded iron nails x3 =11g, metal bar with ring =17g, metal button =2g	slate x4 =30g, coal x4 =21g	fragment of oyster shell =2g
C. 3	red CBM x2 =9g, red tile x11 =443g, fragments of brick with mortar x2 =367g	clear flat glass =1g, green bottle glass =7g, black glass lump =18g	corroded metal bars x2 =104g, corroded metal belt buckle =20g, corroded round iron nails x6 =43, corroded square iron nails x5 =68g	coal =5g, slate x3 =60g	mortar x7 =74g, oyster shell fragments x10 =54g
C. 4	red CBM x8 =112g, red tile x10 =204g, brick fragment =172g		square corroded iron nails x2 =15g		
C. 5	red CBM x15 =132g, red tile x6 =153g, curved red drain fragment =26g		corroded metal fragments x3 =27g		fragments of oyster shell x7 =7g



Test pit 29	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x4 =61g, red CBM x13 =50g, clay pipe stem =5g	flat clear glass x3 =4g, curved clear glass =<1g, orange contained glass x2 =5g, black curved glass =7g	corroded iron nail =5g, corroded metal scraps x3 =22g	slate x3 =16g	asphalt roofing material x6 =7g
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM =6g, red tile x9 =143g, red CBM x12 =101g, white CBM x2 =4g, clay pipe stem x4 =6g	curved orange glass x2 =6g, flat clear glass x4 =9g, clear container glass x4 =9g	slag =11g, corroded iron nails x3 =19g, corroded metal fragments x5 =57g		oyster shell x2 =11g, plastic fragment x1 =2g
C. 3	clay pipe stem x5 =7g, white CBM =5g, red CBM x17 =65g, red tile x7 =102g	clear container glass x7 =50g, degraded green bottle glass x2 =7g	corroded metal scraps x4 =14g, corroded iron modern nail x2 =5g, corroded square nails x6 =94g	coal x2 =12g	oyster shell x2 =2g, plastic fragment =<1g
C. 4	red tile x4 =51g, red CBM x4 =87g, burnt brick pinkish red =47g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass x2 =5g, round clear glass base of drinking glass =25g	corroded iron nails x2 =9g, corroded metal scraps x9 =10g		oyster shell fragment =2g, plastic button =3g
C. 5	red CBM x4 =9g		corroded metal scraps x14 =27g, corroded iron nail =26g		light bulb =<1g
C. 6	red CBM x2 =13g	clear flat glass =2g	modern metal bracket =18g, pieces of corroded metal can similar to a corned beef can and twisting metal key to open it x4 =41g, corroded metal fragments of different sizes x14 =37g, corroded metal nail =5g	coal x20 =50g	
C. 7			corroded metal nail =17g, corroded metal fragment =32g	coal x6 =5g	
C. 8	red CBM =6g, white CBM =4g		highly corroded iron pieces =9g		oyster fragment =<1g

Test pit 30	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem =2g, light red/pink CBM x4 =17g		thin metal scrap =2g	slate x2 =4g, coal x2 =<1g	
C. 2	cream/dirty white CBM x15 =22g, pink CBM x28 =72g, small red CBM x79 =125g, 39 larger pieces of red CBM x39 =533g, flat red tile x22 =350g, flat red tile x4 =175g, clay pipe bowl fragments decorated with lines x2 =1g, clay pipe stem fragments x4 =7g	flat clear glass x6 =7g, curved green glass x4 =5g, curved black glass =15g, clear container glass x6 =49g	metal gauze fragment =<1g, semi-circular metal tube =4g, unidentified scraps of corroded metal x6 =19g, slag x3 =33g, corroded flat metal plates with fixings x3 =156g, unidentified metal scraps x6 =15g, metal button =<1g, corroded iron nails x4 =18g, corroded metal padlock bolt? =47g	slate pieces with holes cut through them (roof slates?) x6 =61g, slate x40 =147g, coal x67 =126g, squarish worked stones x2 =294g	mortar x8 =80g, oyster shell fragments x3 =19g
C. 3	clay pipe stem x5 =13g, clay pipe bowl x2 =2g, flat red tile x13 =336g, curved red drain fragment =37g, flat red roof tile =91g, pink CBM x9 =40g, red CBM x86 =445g	curved green bottle glass x2 =2g, brown curved glass inscribed "mite" =2g, black curved glass =2g, blue glass x3, one inscribed "etake" =4g, curved clear container glass x13 =31g, flat clear glass x18 =13g	metal disc charm (?) with polished metal mirror in centre =2g, round modern metal washer =5g, modern metal screws x2 =14g, corroded metal nails x12 =76g, corroded iron flat triangular plate with fixings =51g, flat corroded metal scraps x2 =8g, slag =2g	coal x73 =193g, slate tiles with holes x2 =37g, slate x80 =189g	black plastic furniture foot =6g, yellow and white plastic =<1g, mortar x24 =277g



C. 4	red flat tile x13 =257g, yellow CBM x3 =89g, red CBM x194 =618g, clay pipe stem x6 =10g	green bottle glass x2 =14g, blue container glass =4g, clear container glass x9 =20g, clear flat glass x15 =17g	slag x28 =291g, corroded iron scraps x8 =55g, corroded iron nails x15 =67g, U-shaped corroded iron tack =6g, metal handle for cutlery? =7g, rectangular metal plate with hole through centre =27g	slate x39 =136g, coal x212 =250g	chalk lumps x19 =45g, mortar x58 =215g
C. 5	clay pipe stem x12 =41g, clay pipe bowl fragments x8 =8g, red flat tile x46 =1290g, red brick fragments x9 =759g, red CBM x206 =793g, yellow CBM x2 =92g	degraded green bottle glass x13 =75g, clear flat glass x5 =3g, bottom half of a clear glass test tube (full of soil) =13g, clear container glass x2 =3g	corroded iron nails x22 =111g, slag x9 =50g, corroded iron bolt =32g, corroded iron scraps x9 =39g	coal x130 =116g, slate =5g	oyster shell x3 =10g, chalk x4 =30g, mortar x24 =147g, snail shell =<1g
C. 5-6 (from possible wall)	red brick fragments x5 =1105g, red CBM x4 =65g, red flat tile x6 =613g				
C. 6	red flat tile x11 =145g, red brick fragments x4 =171g, red CBM x28 =59g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear flat glass x2 =1g	corroded iron nails x3 =9g	coal x33 =28g	oyster shell x2 =2g, mortar x3 =7g
C. 7	red CBM x13 =21g, red flat tile x4 =25g, orange/yellow CBM =8g	degraded green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron scrap =2g	coal x2 =2g, slate =<1g	
C. 8-9	red flat tile x2 =58g, red CBM x13 =198g				

Test pit 31	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dark red and brown thick glazed tile x2 =40g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x48	curved clear glass x2 =15g, clear container glass =14g, green bottle glass =17g, blue flat bottle glass with letter "R" inscribed =2g	long square corroded iron nail =68g, corroded iron rod =42g, small corroded iron nails x2 =12g, corroded flat metal fragment =4g	slate =14g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem =1g, pottery bottle stopper =57g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x40, red CBM x4 =23g, light brown curved tile =40g	glass bottle stopper =13g, complete cylindrical clear glass bottle filled with sediment =191g, light green bottle glass =8g, blue container glass =21g, clear glass bottle top and neck x2 =31g, clear glass bottle top and neck with metal screw cap =58g, clear container glass x14 =125g, green bottle glass x5 =72g	corroded metal nails x5 =146g, corroded metal fragment =2g	slate x2 =19g	oyster fragments x2 =14g
C. 3	clay pipe stem x4 =6g, brick and tile fragments discarded at site x110, red flat roof tile =15g, red shiny plastic fragment =2g	green bottle glass x2 =19g, clear container glass x2 =28g, flat thick glass pieces with bevelled edges x2 =92g	small metal (brass?) buckle? =<1g, small corroded iron horse shoe =81g, slag x2 =32g, rectangular lump of corroded iron =106g, corroded iron nails x3 =27g, corroded iron bar/rod =18g, unidentified corroded iron lump =35g, large corroded iron screw with round washer =179g		grey plastic sheeting =<1g, oyster fragments =5g
C. 4	brick and tile fragments discarded at site x120, red CBM x2 =10g, flat red tile x4 =70g, clay pipe stem =2g	degraded bottle glass x2 =64g, curved clear bottle glass =9g	fragments of corroded iron nails x7 =100g, fragments of flat corroded iron plating x3 =24g, corroded metal rod bent into a C-shape =12g	coal x6 =2g, slate =3g	shiny red plastic =<1g, oyster shell fragments x2 =<1g



C. 5	red roof tile =17g, light red/pink CBMx4 =20g, red flat tile x24 =451g, red CBM x99 =336g, clay pipe fragments x2 =3g	black curved glass =4g, clear curved glass x2 =5g, flat clear glass =2g	slag x11 =57g, fragment of flat corroded metal x3 =7g, corroded metal rod =11g, corroded iron nails x3 =20g	slate x2 =7g, coal x4 =6g	oyster shell fragments x4 =12g, chalk ball =4g
C. 6	light red/pink CBM x3 =23g, red CBM x7 =25g, flat red tile x4 =65g, curved red tile x2 =92g			coal x4 =3g	oyster shell =1g
C. 7	flat corroded metal piece =2g, flat red tile =12g, clay pipe bowl fragments decorated with leaves =1g			coal x4 =4g	

Test pit 32	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat pink/yellow tile =94g, flat red tile x4 =102g, red CBM x4 =55g, rectangular red brick fragment =486g		long corroded metal rod =79g, long corroded metal rod with Y-shaped fixing attached to one end =138g, corroded metal hinge =51g, corroded flat metal plate =123g, corroded pieces of metal x2 =19g, metal can (aluminium?) fragments folded into blocks x2 =30g, corroded metal fragments =4g	coal x3 =12g	oyster shell =22g, modern wood =11g, mortar =6g
C. 2		modern square flat clear glass pane =38g, green bottle glass x2 =22g, curved clear glass x4 =24g, clear glass bottle bases x2 =92g, clear bottle top and neck x3 =98g, green bottle top with neck x2 =150g, patterned clear glass bases (from vases?) x22 =?g, small complete rectangular clear glass bottle =57g, bottom half of clear glass rectangular bottle with "for the hair" written on the side =44g, small complete octagonal clear glass bottles, differently sized x2 =?g	pieces of corroded iron strap x2 =14g, corroded iron tube with iron rod inside it =50g	slate x8 =220g	oyster shell fragments x2 =31g



C. 3	plaster figurine of a man and dog missing man's head painted in red, white and blue =11g	refitting pieces from the same thick green glass bottle, the top and neck partly melted x3 =142g, rounded glass bottle bases x3 =160g, complete small 8-sided clear glass bottle =52g, square bottle base in clear glass =147g, flat clear glass =8g, clear glass bottle top and neck x2 =128g, thick C-shaped clear glass lug or handle =37g, green-tinted glass curved rim with brown patterning =5g, complete clear glass cylindrical bottle stoppers x2 =10g, metal and cork (?) bottle stopper marked "for the hair" =6g, large lump of melted green glass =313g, patterned orange glass, curved including one piece with a metal fixing in it x2 =58g, fragments of clear container glass x4 =3g, fragments of curved clear bottle glass with paper labels stuck on (whisky?) x3 =91g, fragment of clear container glass with letters "-LENE" =5g, narrow rectangular piece of clear bottle glass with "Timothy White Cash Chemists" written on it =56g, and 21 complete glass bottles and jars: Unmarked clear glass bottle with square base and round neck x2 =315g, Unmarked clear glass rectangular bottle with rectangular base and round neck x3 =477g, Unmarked clear glass cylindrical bottle with two slightly flattened sides =134g, Unmarked small cylindrical clear glass pot =95g, Unmarked small rectangular box-like bottle with narrow cylindrical neck =58g, Unmarked clear glass bottle with ridged patterning = 164g, Rectangular clear glass bottle with rectangular base and rounded neck inscribed "Boots Cash Chemists" x2 =130g, Rectangular clear glass bottle with rectangular base and rounded neck inscribed ELLIMAN'S EMBROGATION" =194g, Rectangular clear glass bottle with rectangular base and rounded neck inscribed "Boots Cash Chemists" with a white residue in the base =231g, Rectangular clear glass bottle with rectangular base and rounded neck inscribed ' "LAIT Lanola,, for the skin' =92g, Rectangular clear glass bottle with rectangular base and rounded neck, still stoppered and sealed with a clear liquid inside, inscribed "Harlene" for the hair" =160g, Rectangular clear glass bottle with square base and rounded neck inscribed "DADDIES FAVOURITE -SAUCE" =235g, Unmarked cylindrical green glass bottle =320g, Small cylindrical brown glass pot inscribed "Boots Cash Chemists" =65g, Small shaped brown glass pot inscribed "BOVRIL LIMITED" =102g, Small clear glass cylindrical pots with corroded metal lids screwed on tight, inscribed "CHAS M. HIGGINS & CO. - 3OZ - BROOKLYN. N.Y." x2 =319g.	hollow metal (tin?) figurine of a wild boar =55g, complete small circular metal tin in red and green with "Boot Polish Black" written on it =21g, pair of corroded metal long tapering scissors =63g long metal rod =42g, metal cutlery handle? =13g, complete metal spoon =22g, decorated metal rod with a hoop handle at one end, and a square head (key?) =21g, hollow copper rod with piece of wood stuck in the end =23g, corroded metal tent pegs bent into a hoop at one end =168g		
C. 4	red flat tile x6 =396g	refitting pieces of a curved black glass bottle including part of bottle base x2 =81g, curved clear glass fragment of bottle =64g	corroded iron nail =12g		
C. 5	red flat CBM =5g, slate =21g, flat red tile x3 =63g, curved red and black tile =63g, red flat roof tile =64g		square corroded iron nail =25g		
C. 6	fragment of red CBM =10g		corroded iron nail =3g		



C. 7	red and black fragment of tile =12g, red and black fragment of roof tile =40g				
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Test pit 33	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red roof tile =62g, flat red tile x7 =213, red CBM x3 =20g, rectangular red brick fragment =580g				piece of green plastic sheeting =<1g, pieces of freshwater mussel shell x20 =30g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x7 =153, red CBM with adhering mortar x4 =55g				freshwater mussel shell x12 =5g, fragment of brown plastic sheeting =1g
C. 3	red CBM x5 =38g, flat red tile with adhering mortar x5 =150g, clay pipe stem x2 =8g				fragment of chocolate bar wrapper, brown with red and white writing =1g, oyster shell fragment =18g, black foam ring =1g, mussel shell fragments x4 =3g
C. 4	red CBM x2 =27g, flat red tile fragments with adhering mortar x6 =95g, rectangular pieces of brick =176g	clear container glass =23g		coal x18 =38g	flat fragment of wood =1g, fragments of oyster shell x3 =<1g
C. 5	flat dirty yellow CBM =31g, flat red tile x3 =202g, cube of red brick =222g, red CBM fragments x6 =43g	curved clear glass =5g	corroded square iron nail x22g	coal x20 =48g	mussel shell fragments x10 =5g, flat piece of wood =<1g
C. 6	flat red tile x20 =545g, flat red roof tile x5 =158g, red CBM x5 =89g, fragment of large modern red brick with cement =819g		corroded iron nails x2 =13g, metal button =3g	coal x2 =<1g	oyster shell fragments x3 =21g, mussel shell fragments x13 =15g, modern wood fragments x5 =<1g
C. 7	flat red tile x11 =226g, flat red roof tile =28g	refitting pieces of base and sides of cylindrical glass bottle x2 =216g, curved clear glass x5 =70g	lump of unidentified corroded metal =12g	coal x6 =8g	mussel shell fragments x5 =17g, oyster shell fragment =8g
C. 8	flat red tile with adhering mortar x8 =233, rectangular piece of red brick =189g, red CBM x2 =4g		flat square piece of corroded metal =4g		mussel shell x2 =5g

Test pit 34	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear flat glass x6 =9g, green bottle glass =4g, clear container glass =13g	corroded iron nails x14 =68g, fragment of barbed wire =6g	slate x2 =28g	central core of battery =3g, orange plastic fragment =1g, oyster shell fragment =2g
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =187g, red CBM x8 =393g	clear container glass x4 =59g, green bottle glass x2 =4g	barbed wire =38g, corroded iron nails x11 =84g, barbed wire fragments x5 =44g, corroded iron screw =19g, corroded iron scraps x3 =35g	slate x3 =5g, coal x2 =7g	lumps of mortar x7 =228g, metal handle object? of red glass set into top of round metal knob part =79g
C. 3	modern flat glazed decorated tile x5 =76g, red flat tile x2 =95g, pink/yellow CBM =85g	clear flat glass =<1g, clear container glass x3 =15g	corroded iron nails x5 =31g	slate x3 =37g, coal =<1g	large sea shell =18g, asbestos =30g
C. 4	red CBM x3 =70g, clay pipe stem =4g	green bottle glass =4g		slate =2g	oyster shell =<1g, yellow plastic wrapper fragments x2 =<1g

13.5 Maps

Much of the value of test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Nayland in 2012 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/nayland.html> and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

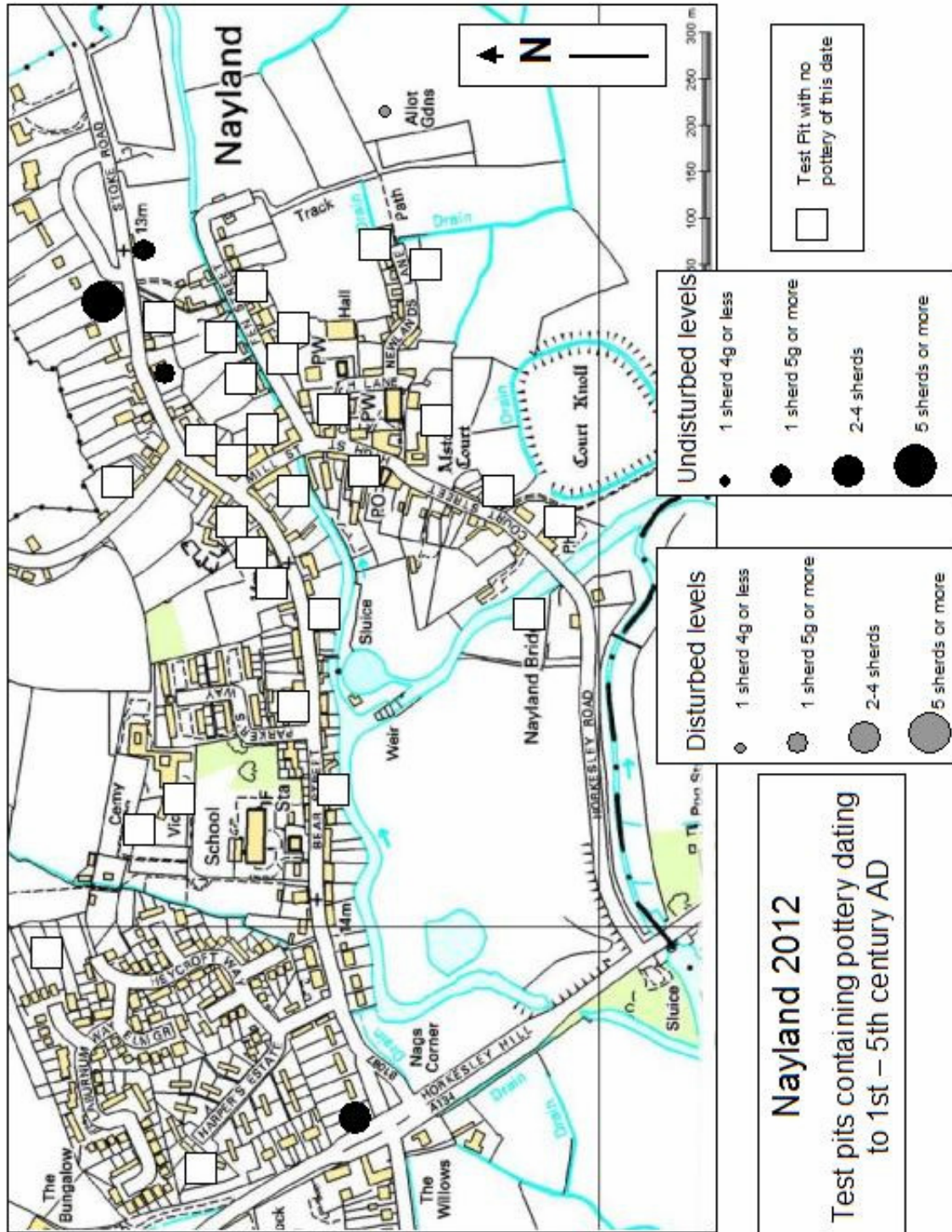


Figure 45: Roman pottery from Nayland

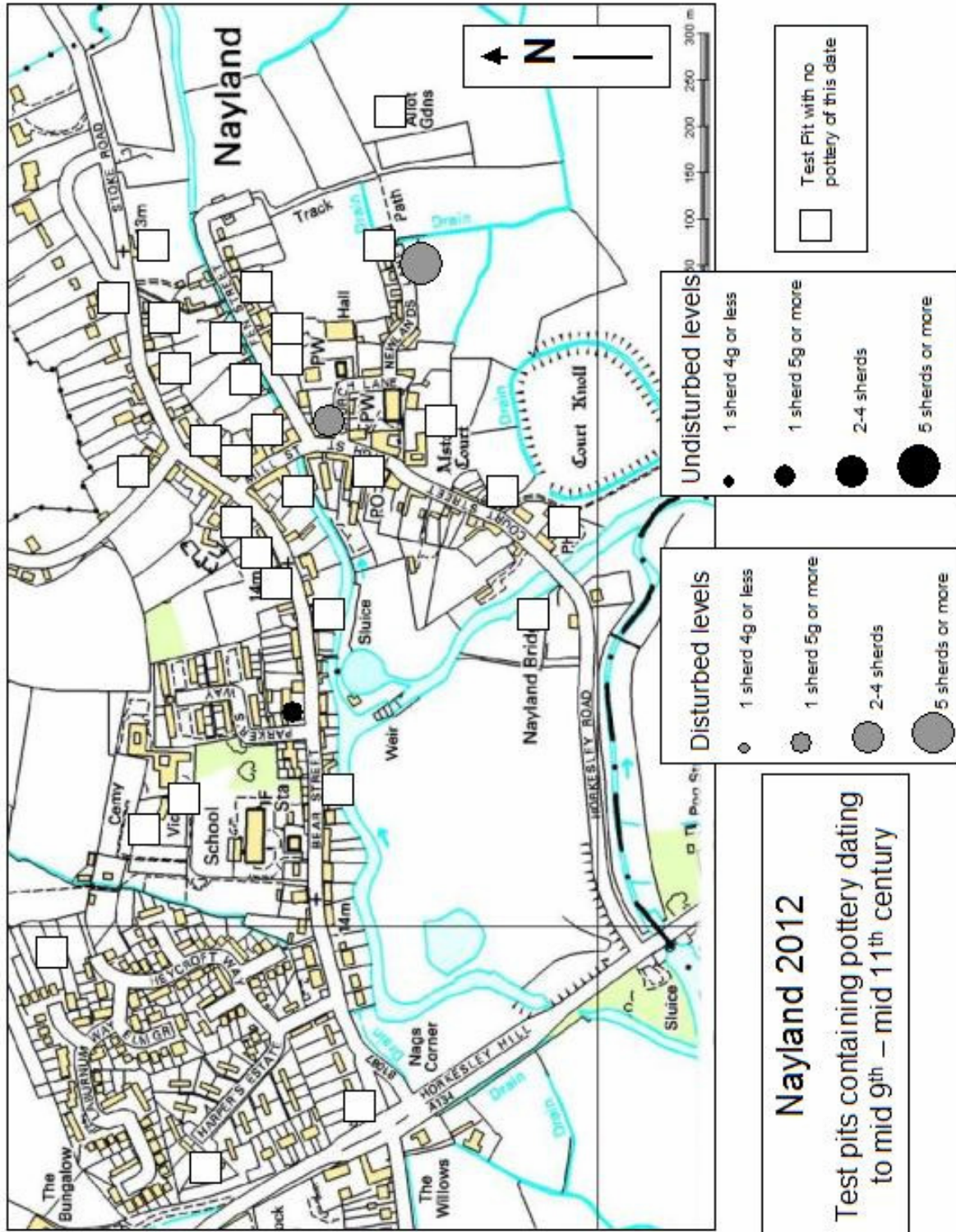


Figure 46: Late Saxon pottery from Nayland

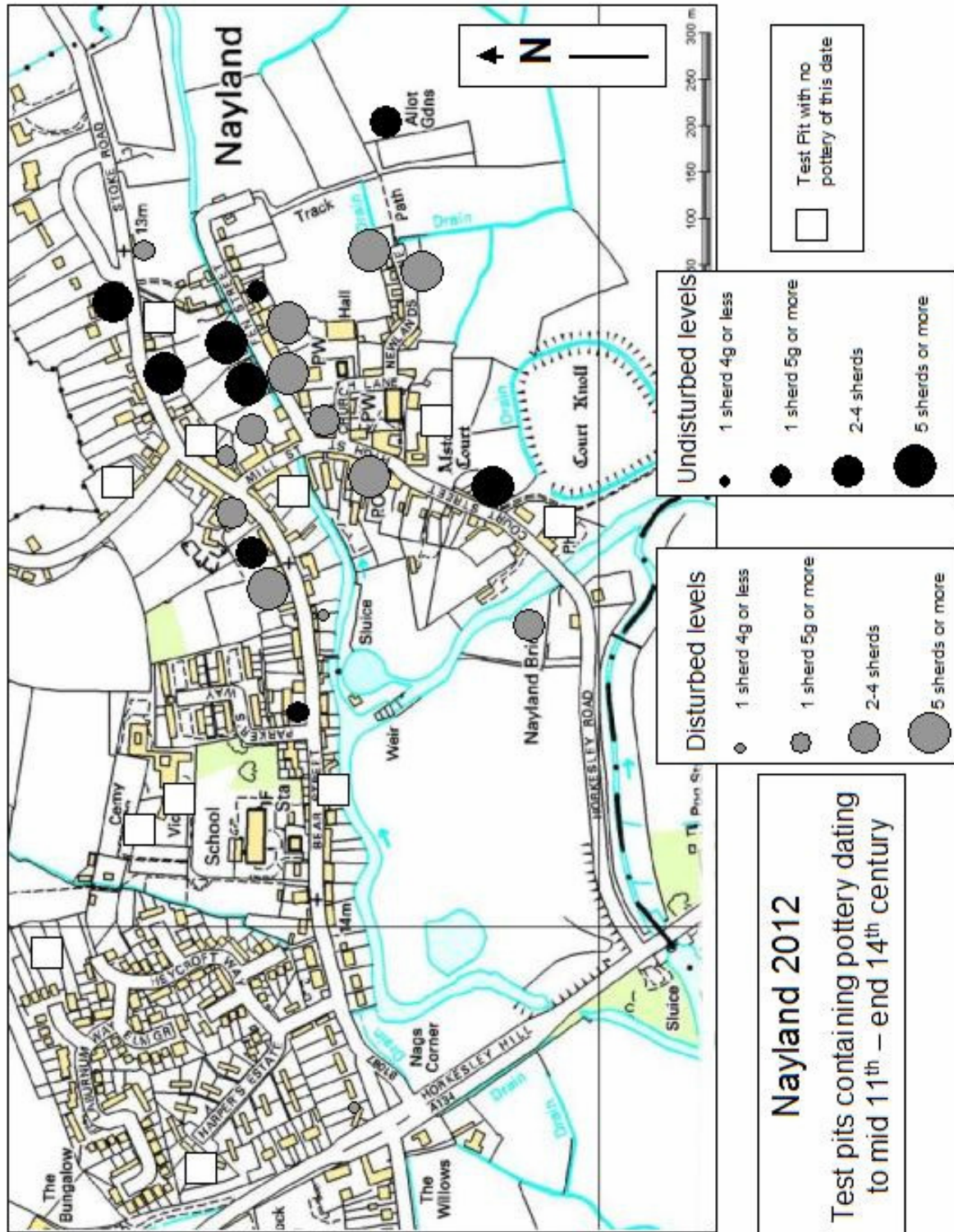


Figure 47: High medieval pottery from Nayland

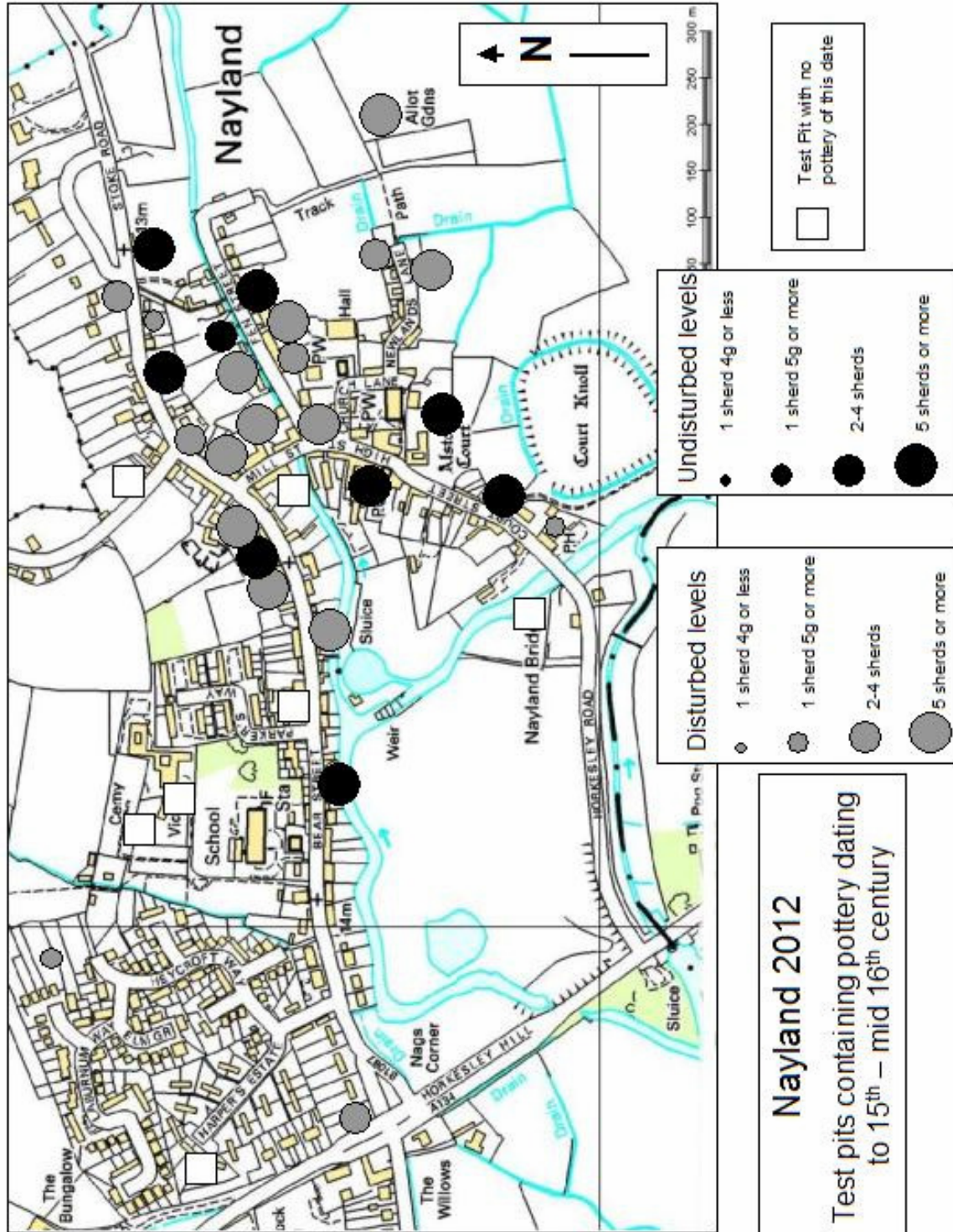


Figure 48: Late medieval pottery from Nayland

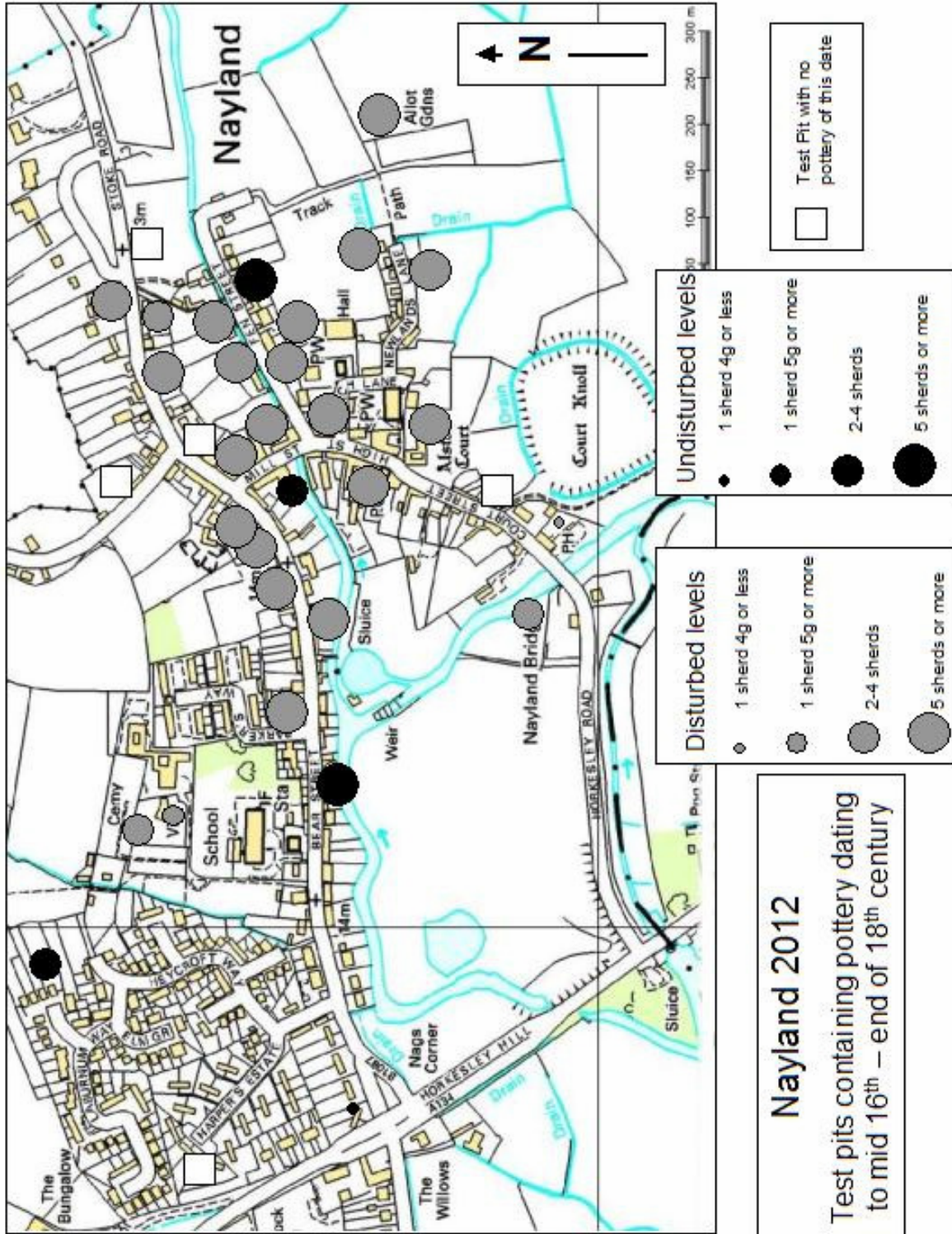


Figure 49: Post-medieval pottery from Nayland

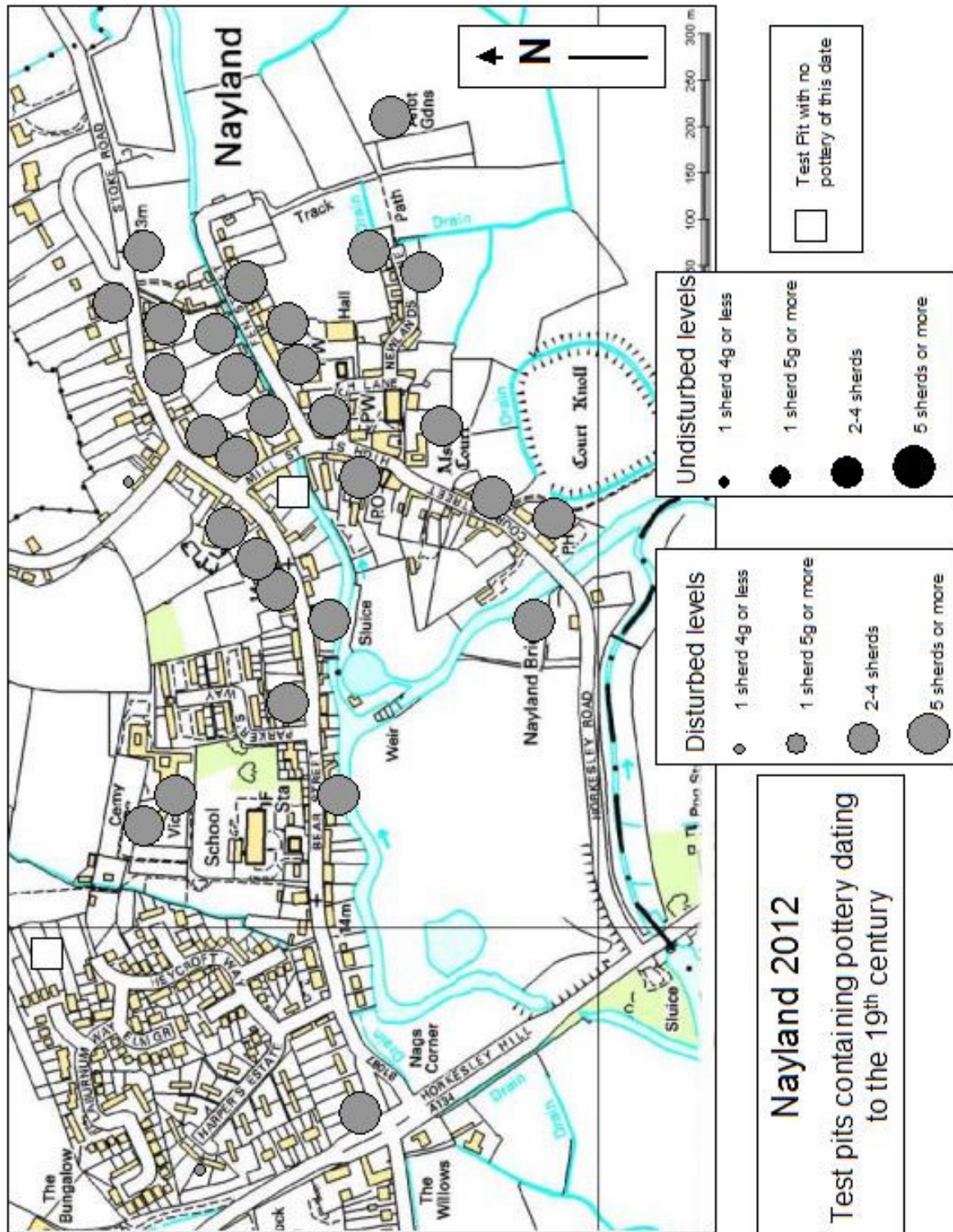


Figure 50: Victorian pottery from Nayland

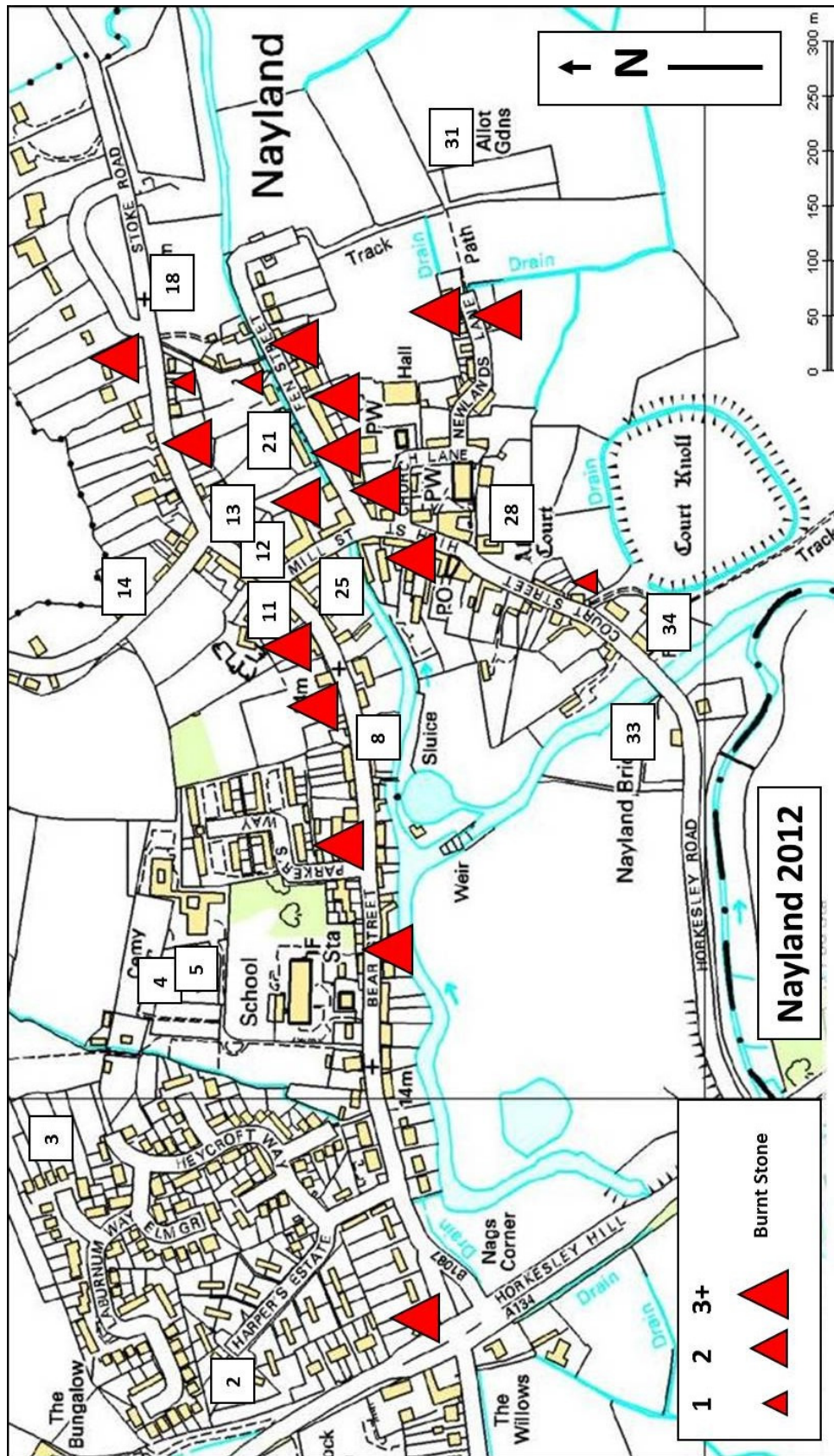


Figure 51: Burnt stone from the Nayland test pits

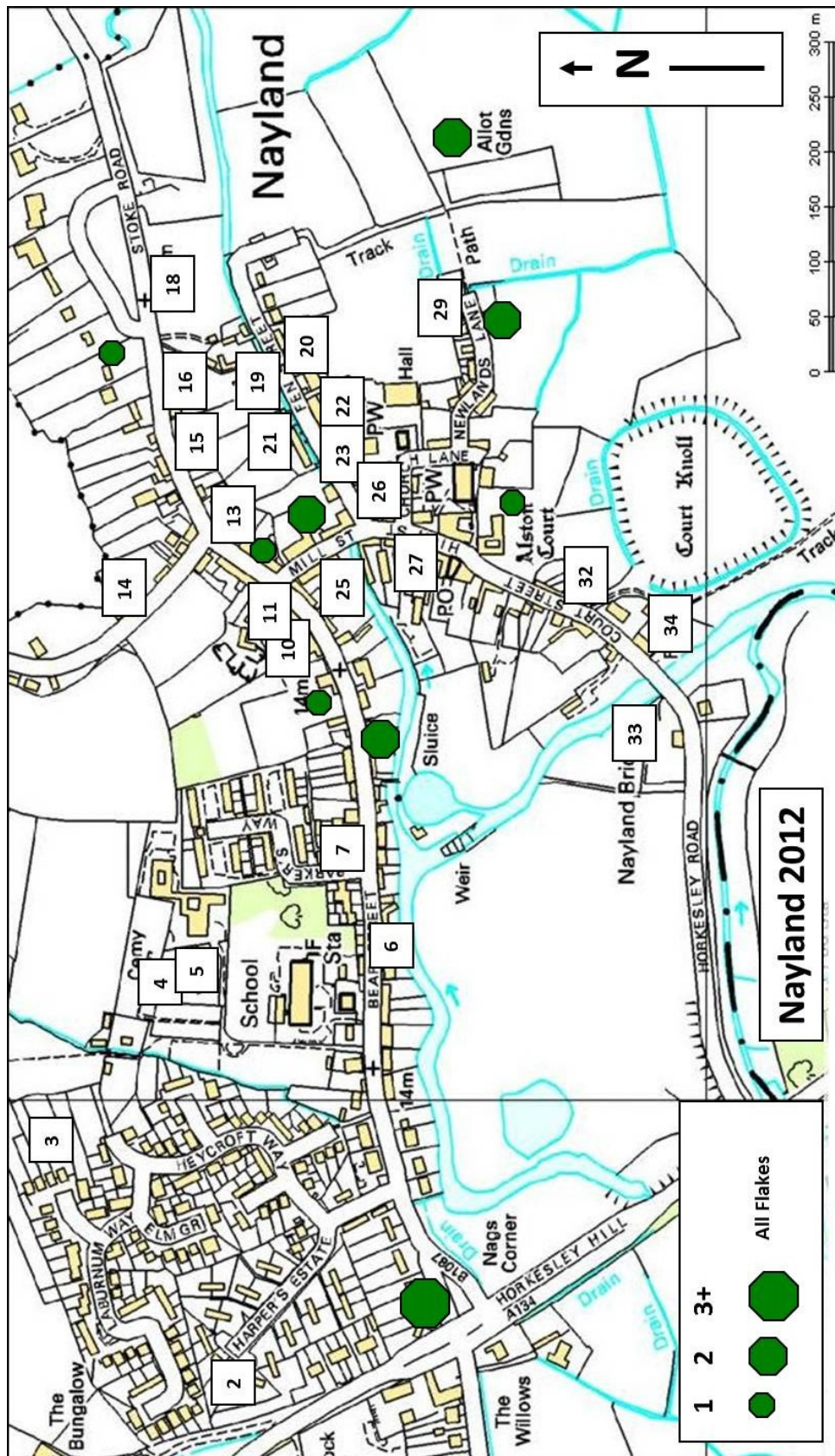


Figure 52: All flint flakes from the Nayland test pits

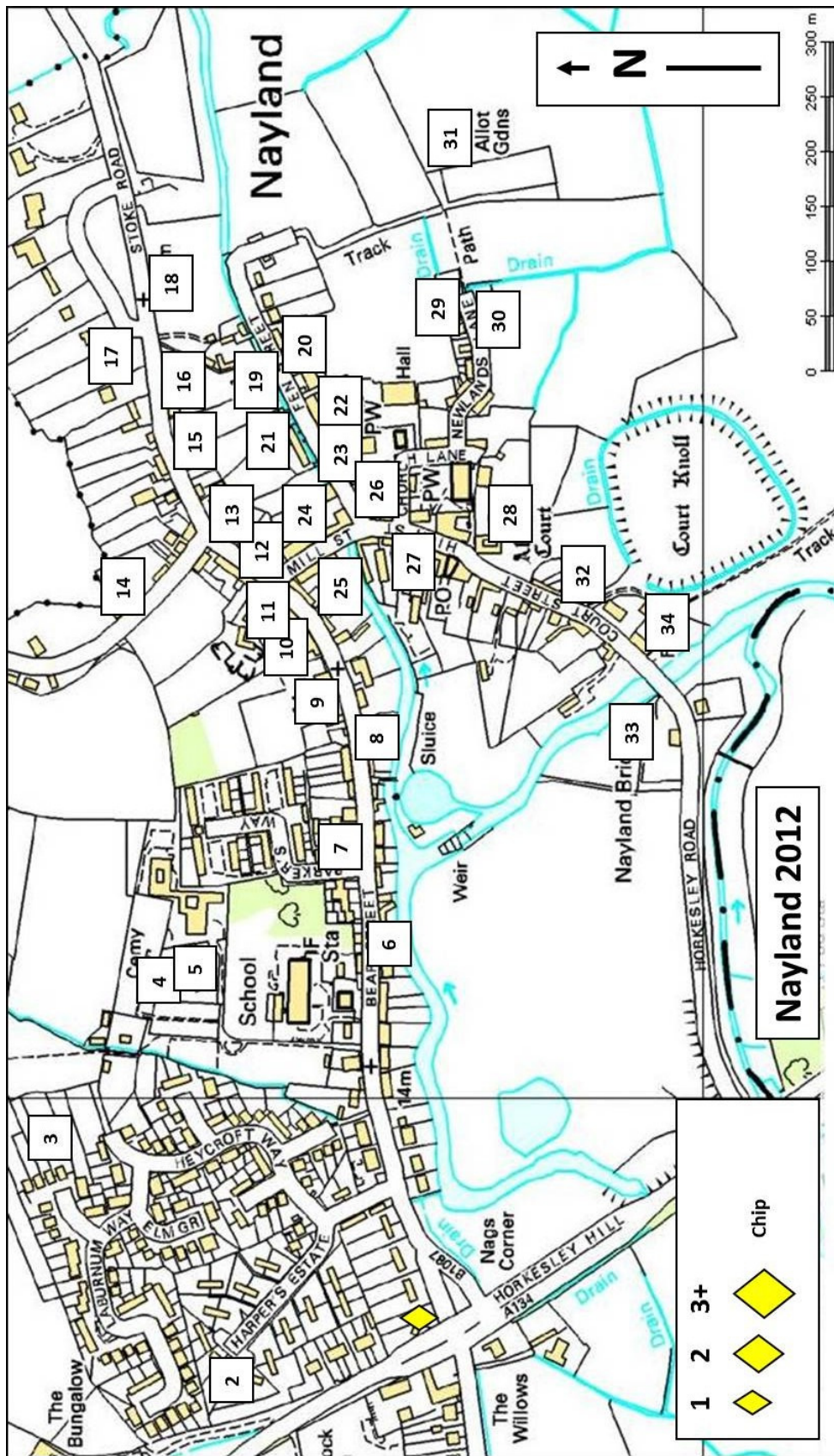


Figure 53: Chips from the Nayland test pits

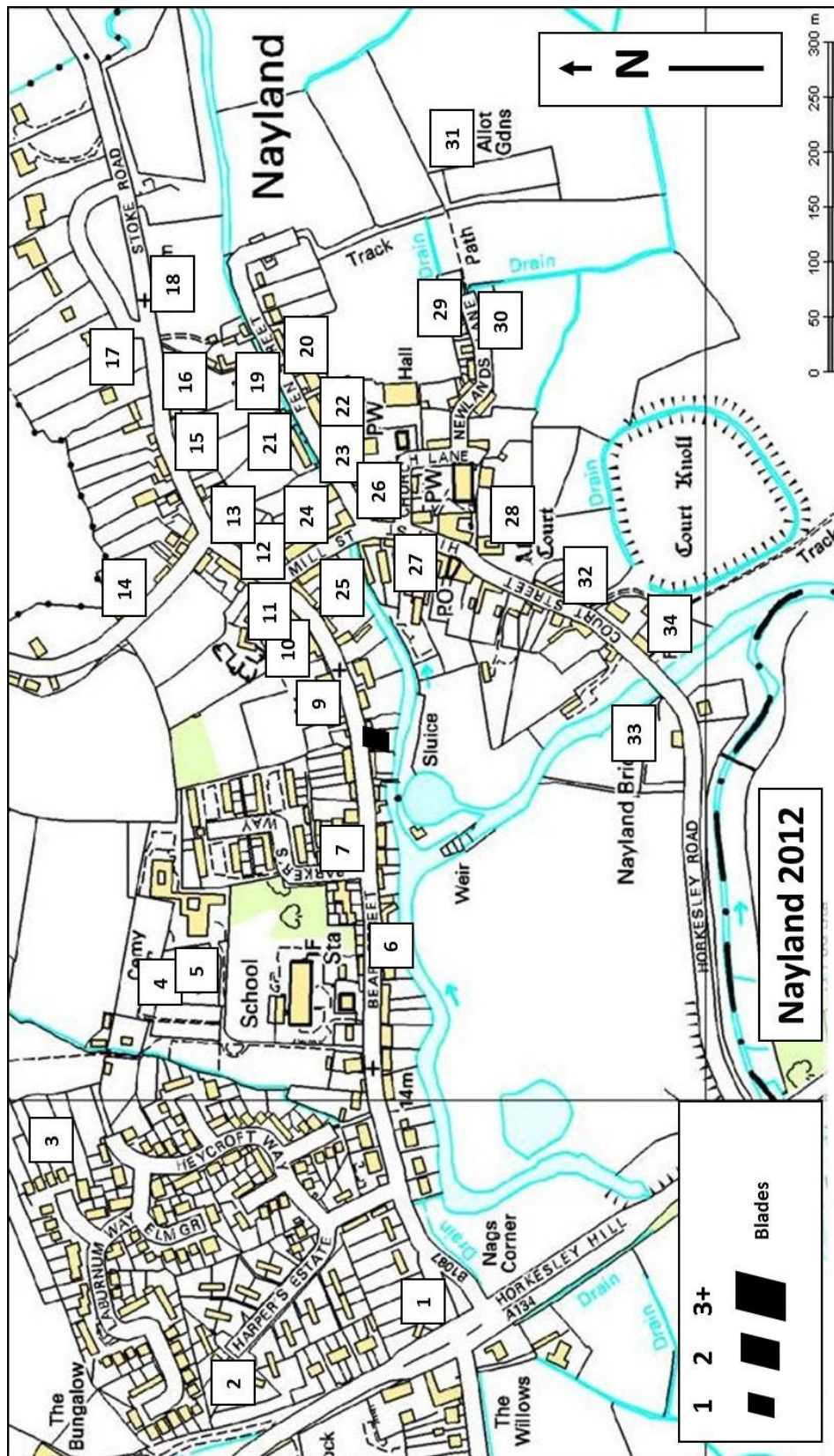


Figure 54: Blades from the Nayland test pits

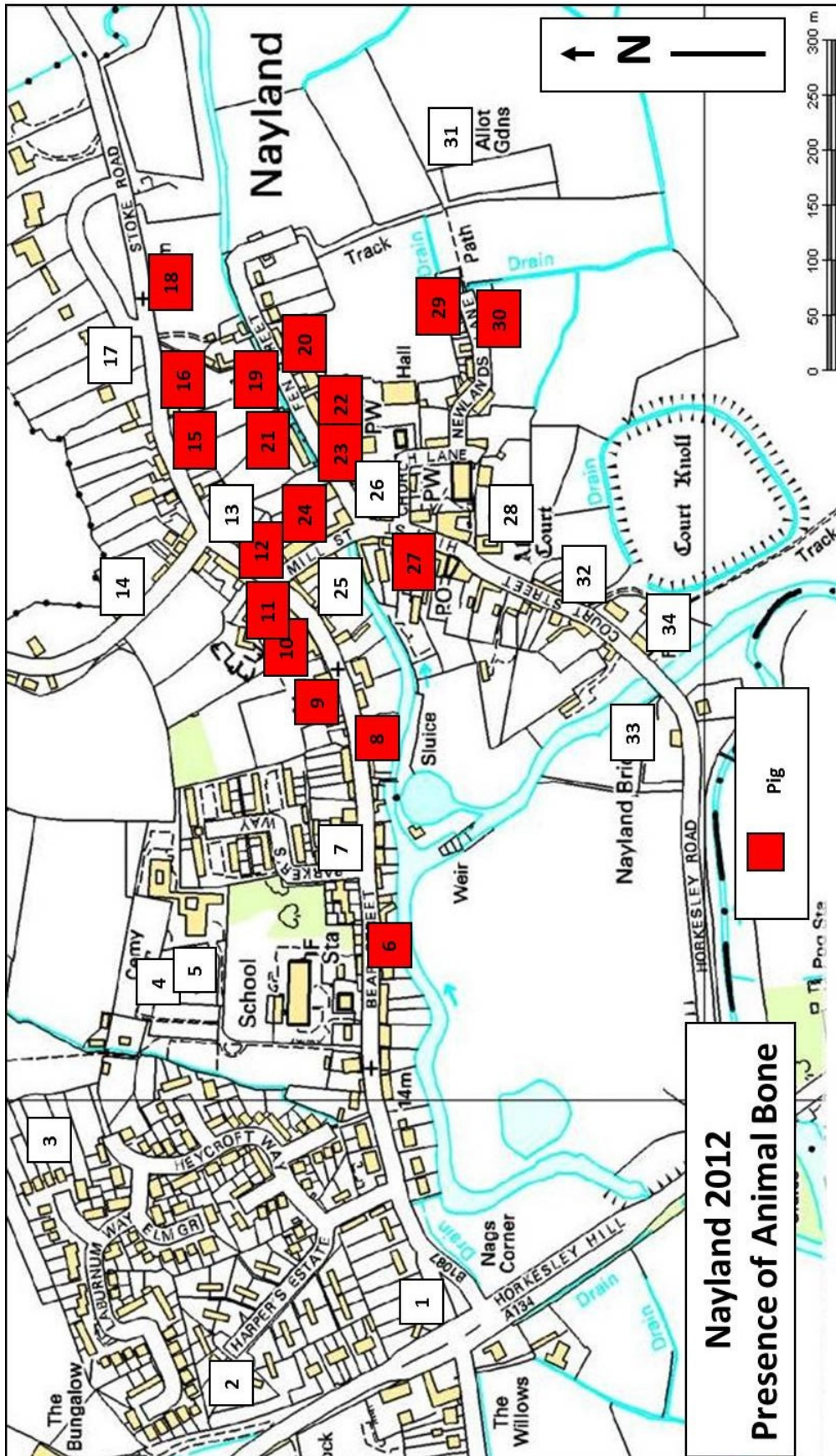


Figure 55: The presence of pig bone from the Nayland test pits

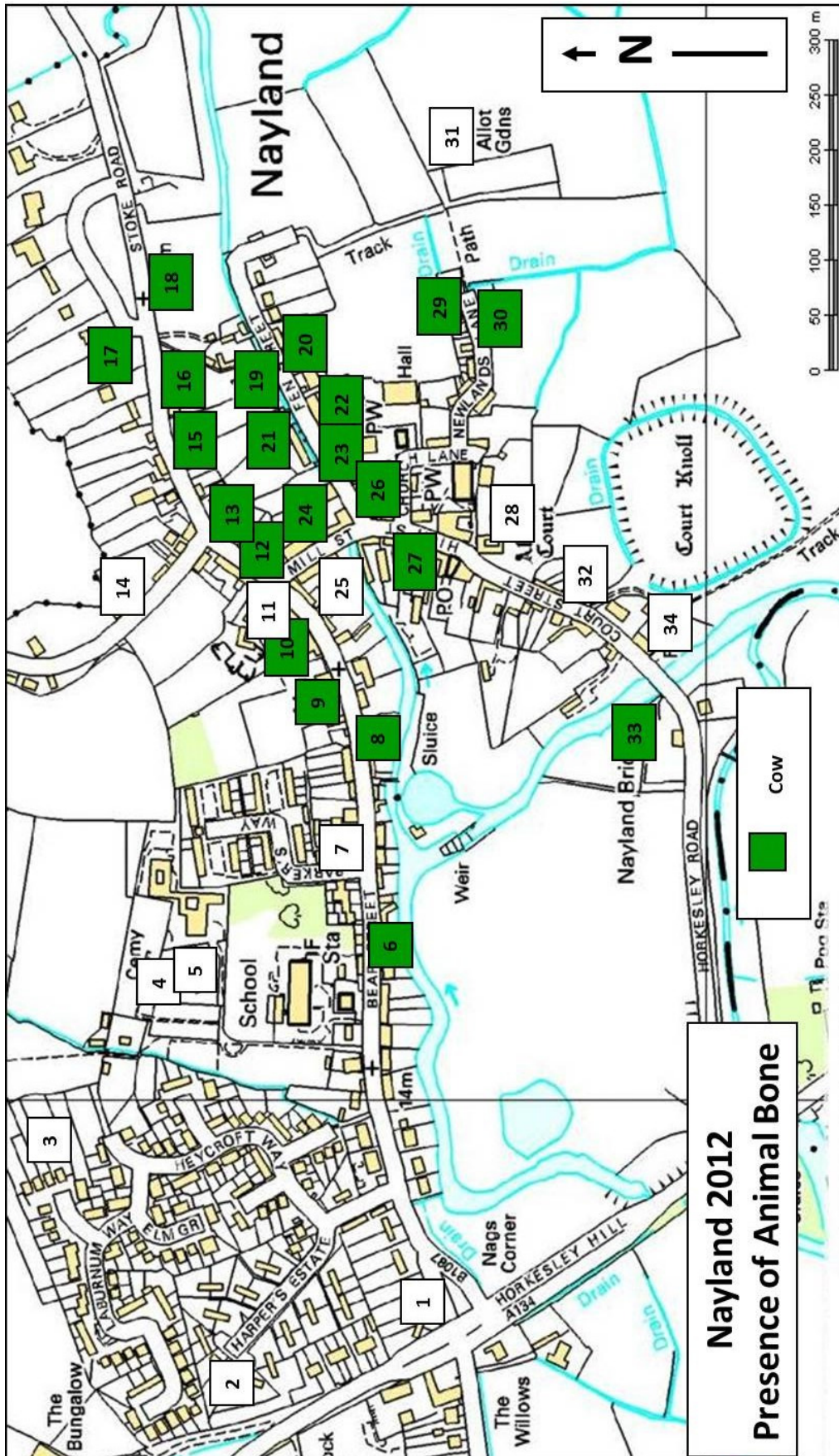


Figure 56: The presence of cow bone from the Nayland test pits

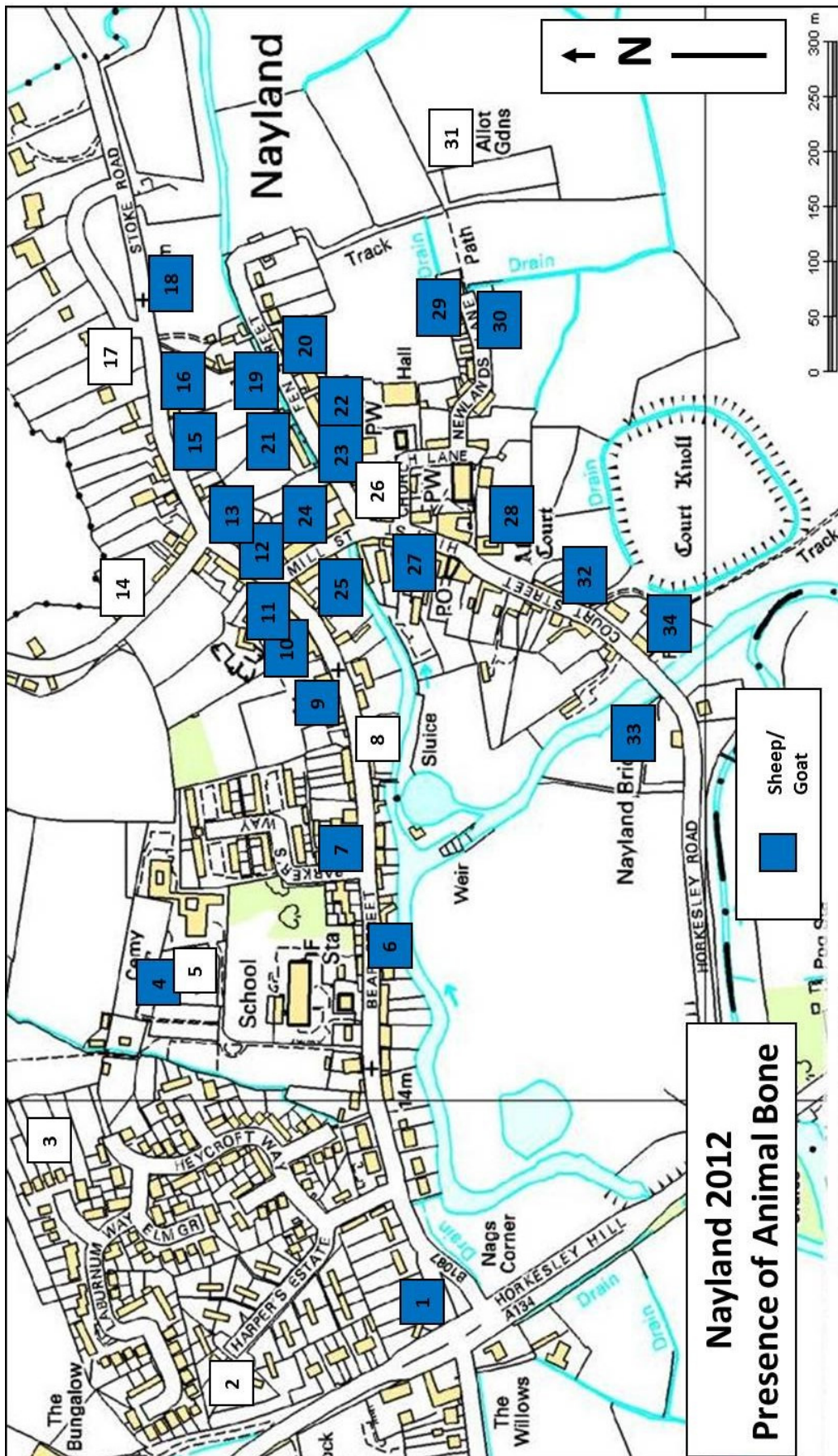


Figure 57: The presence of sheep/pig bone from the Nayland test pits

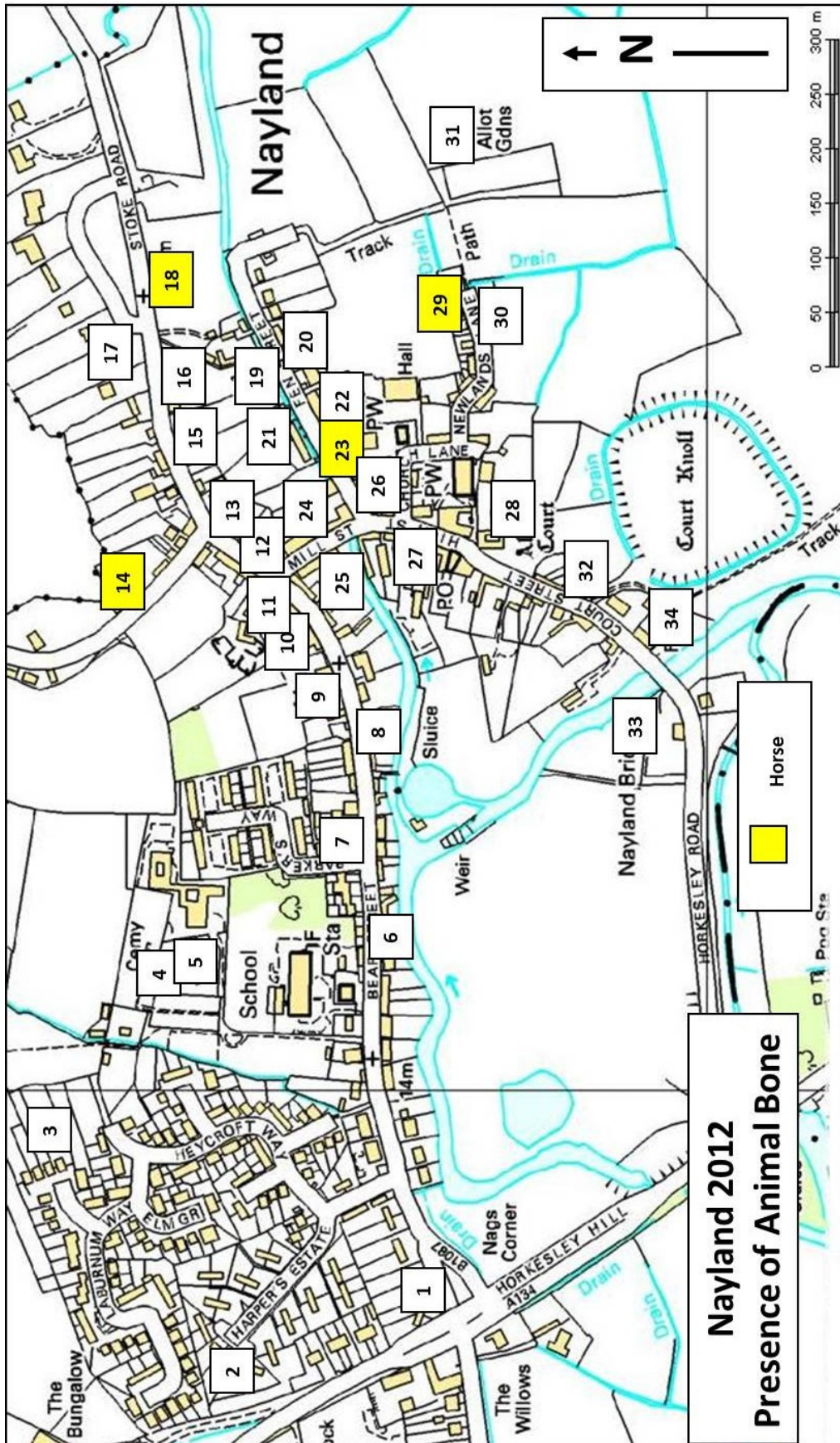


Figure 58: The presence of horse bone from the Nayland test pits

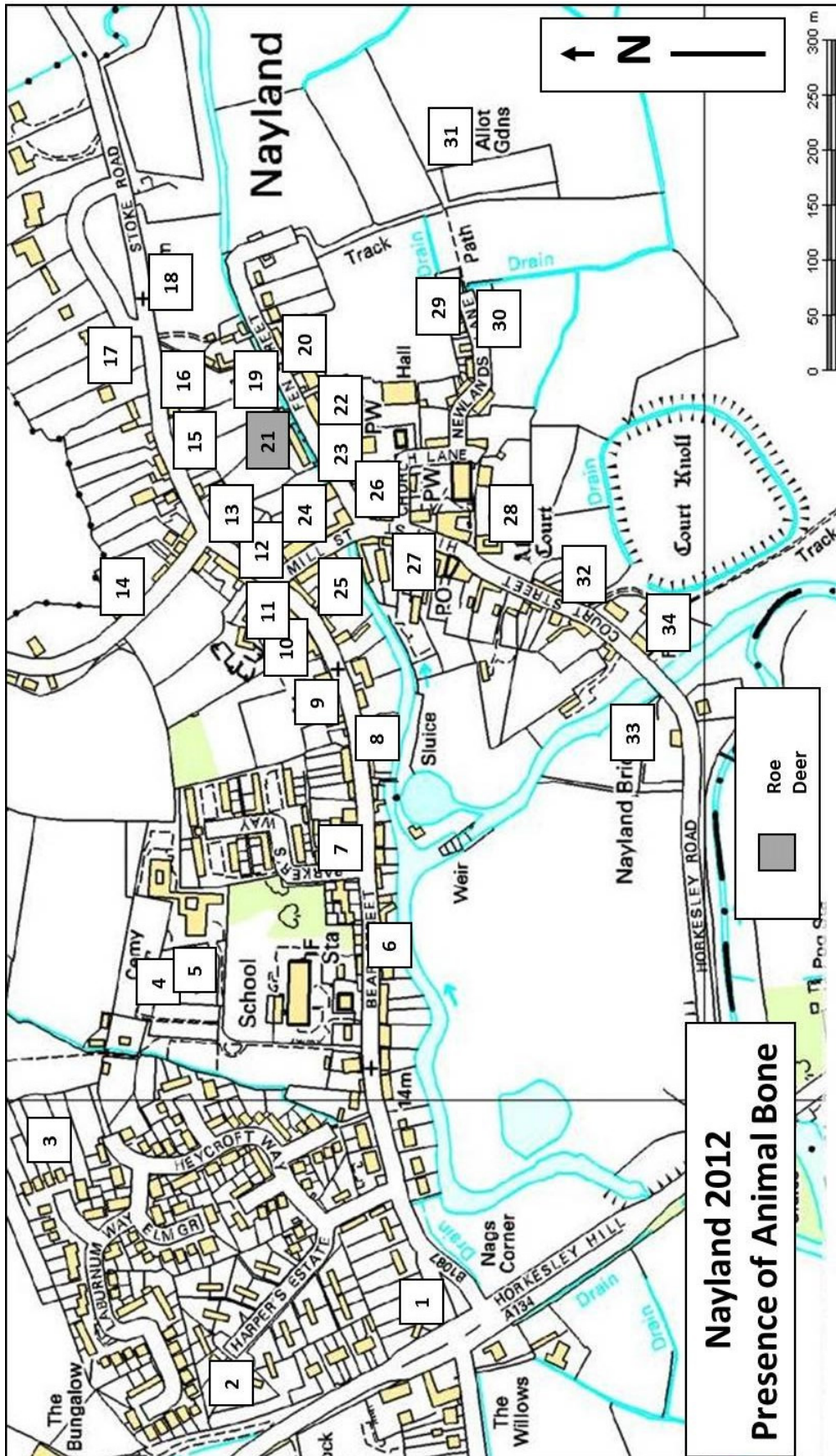


Figure 59: The presence of roe deer bone from the Nayland test pits

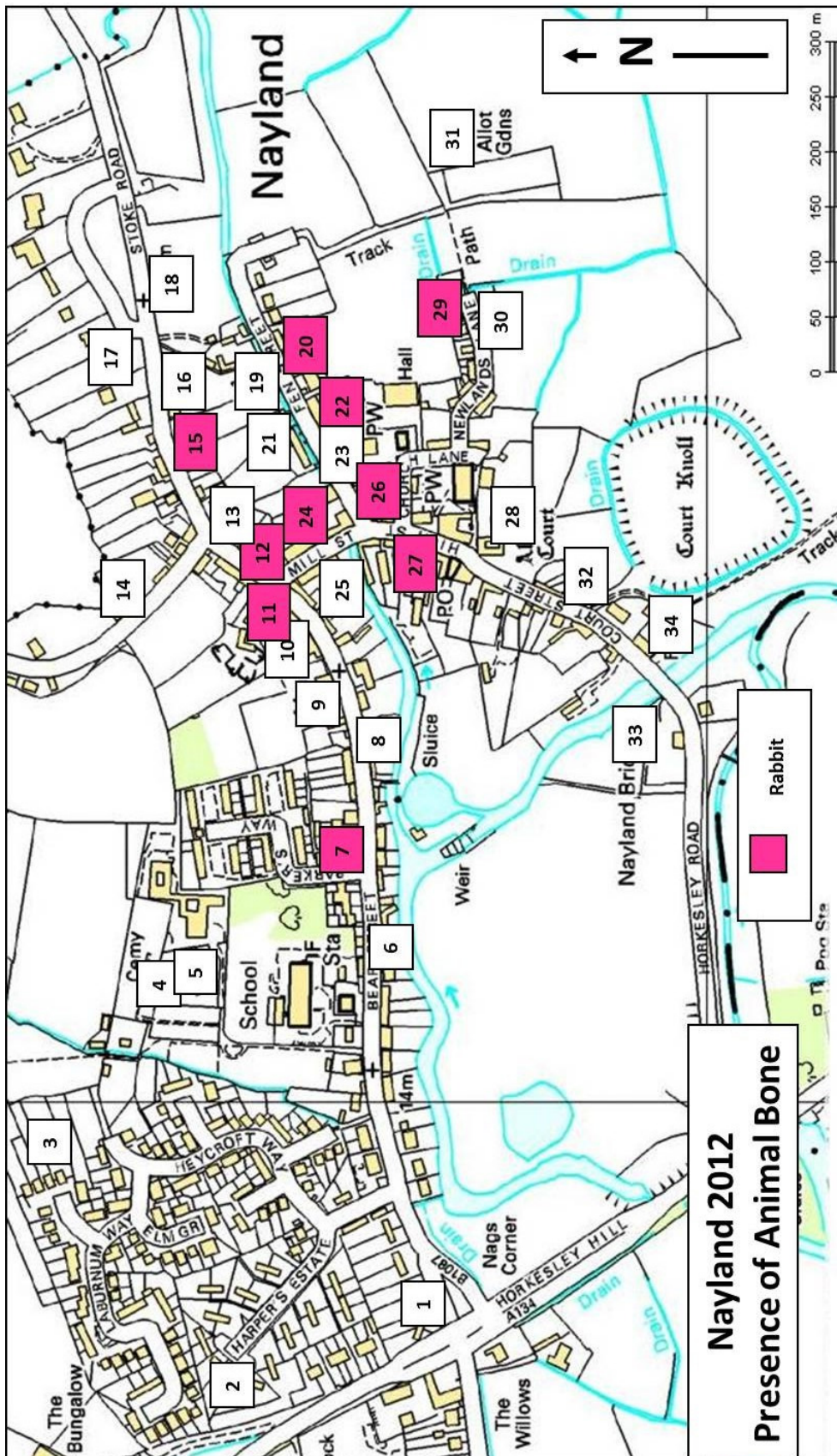


Figure 60: The presence of rabbit bone from the Nayland test pits

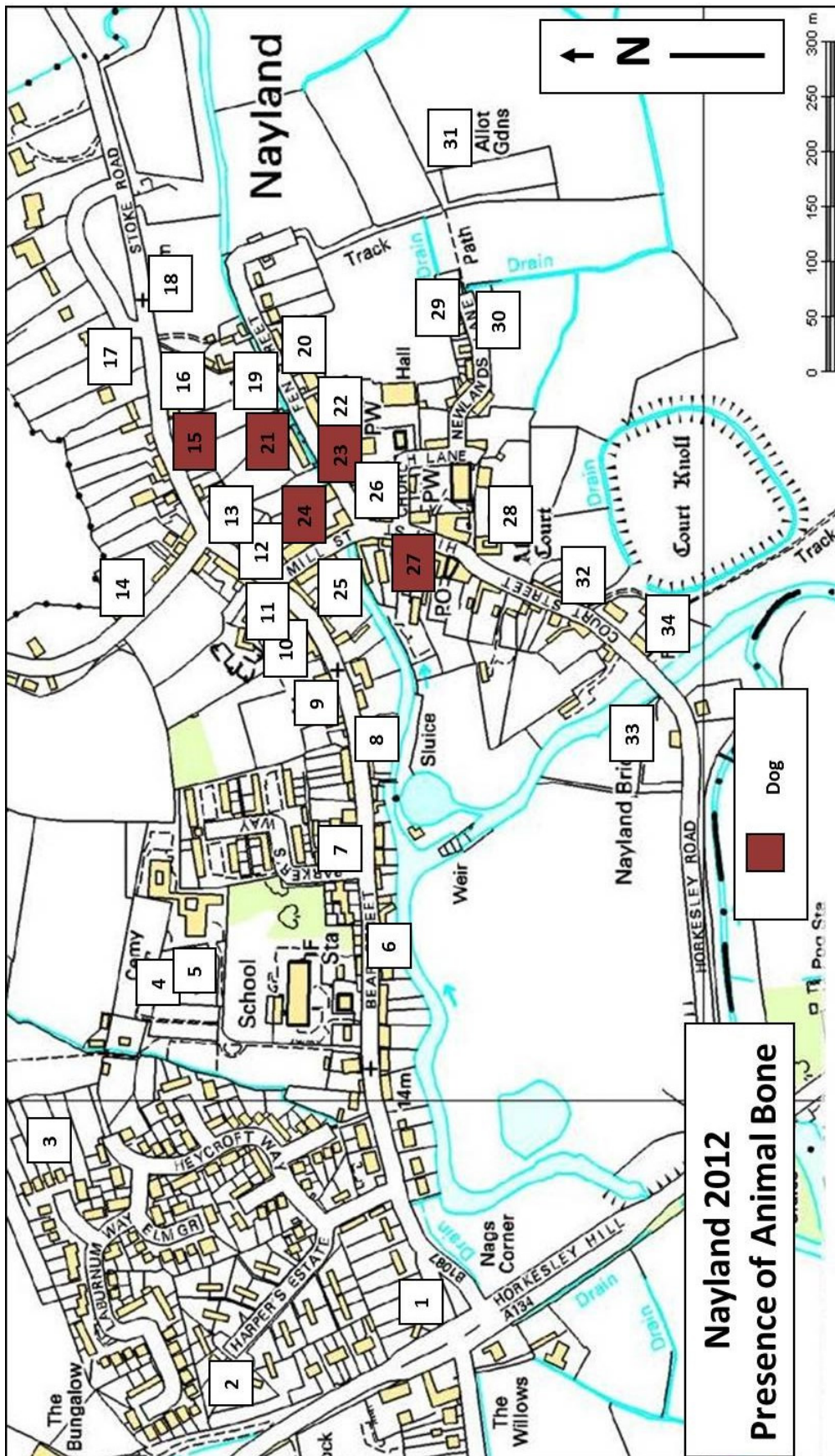


Figure 61: The presence of dog bone from the Nayland test pits

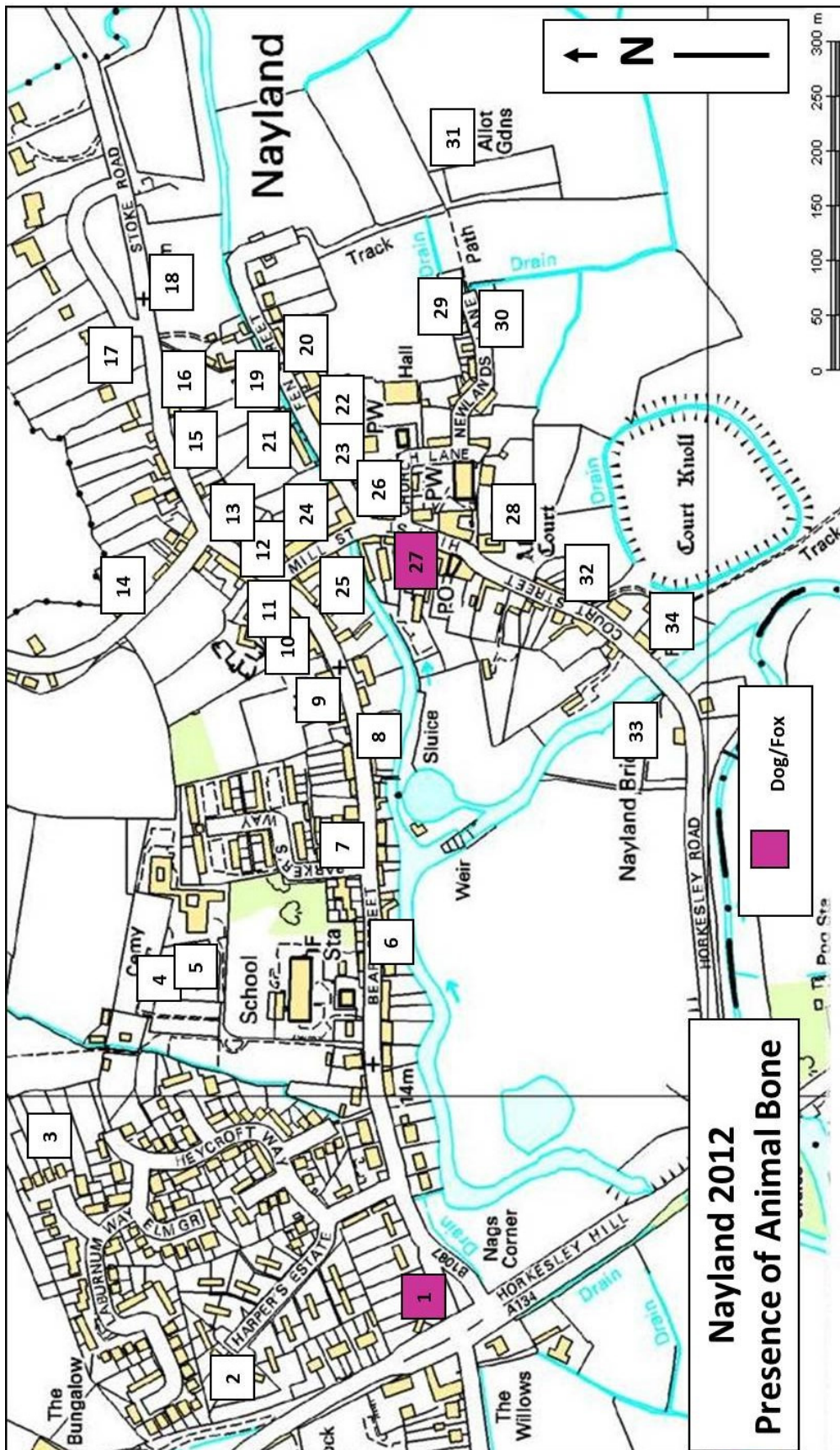


Figure 62: The presence of dog/fox bone from the Nayland test pits

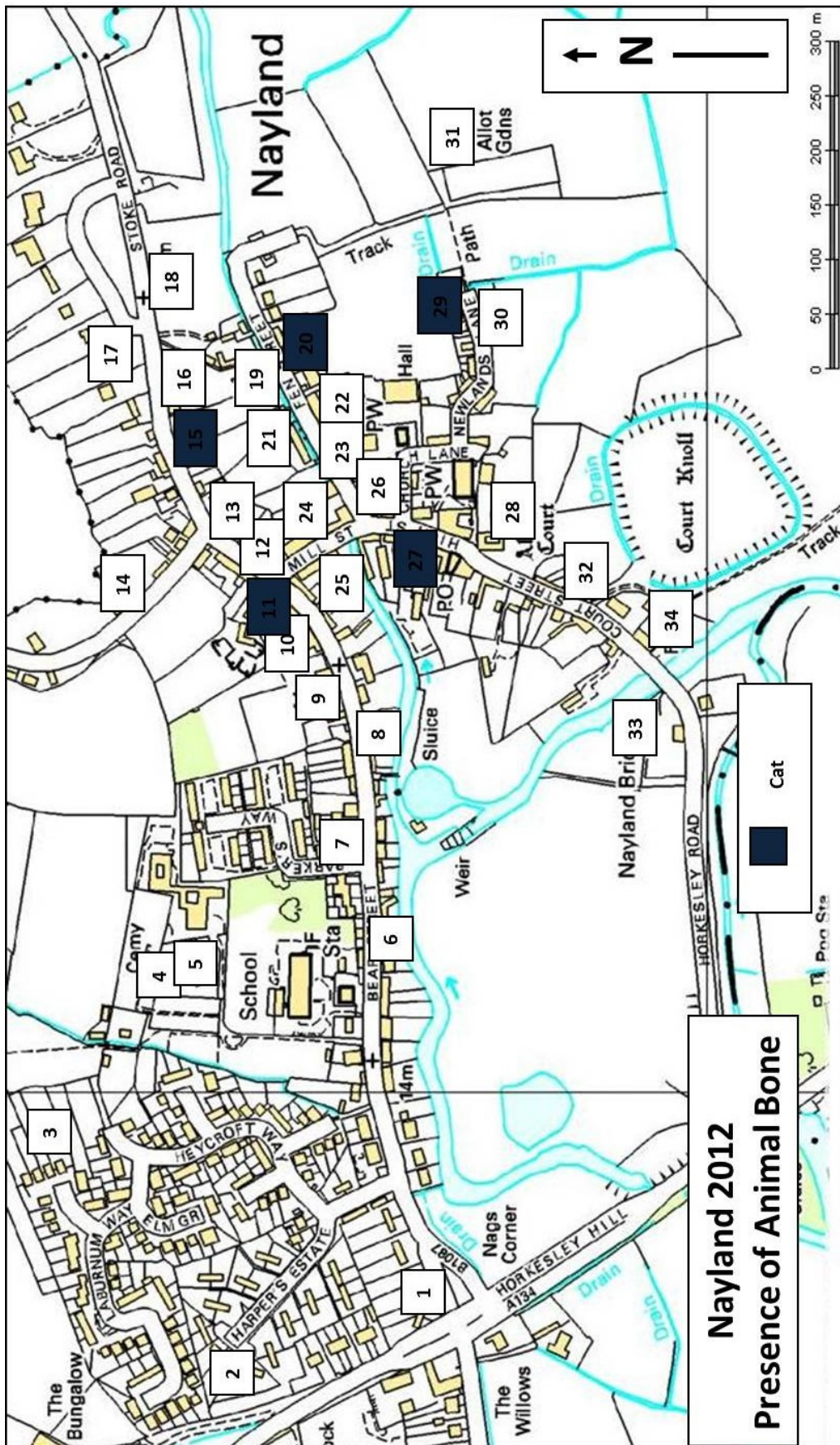


Figure 63: The presence of cat bone from the Nayland test pits

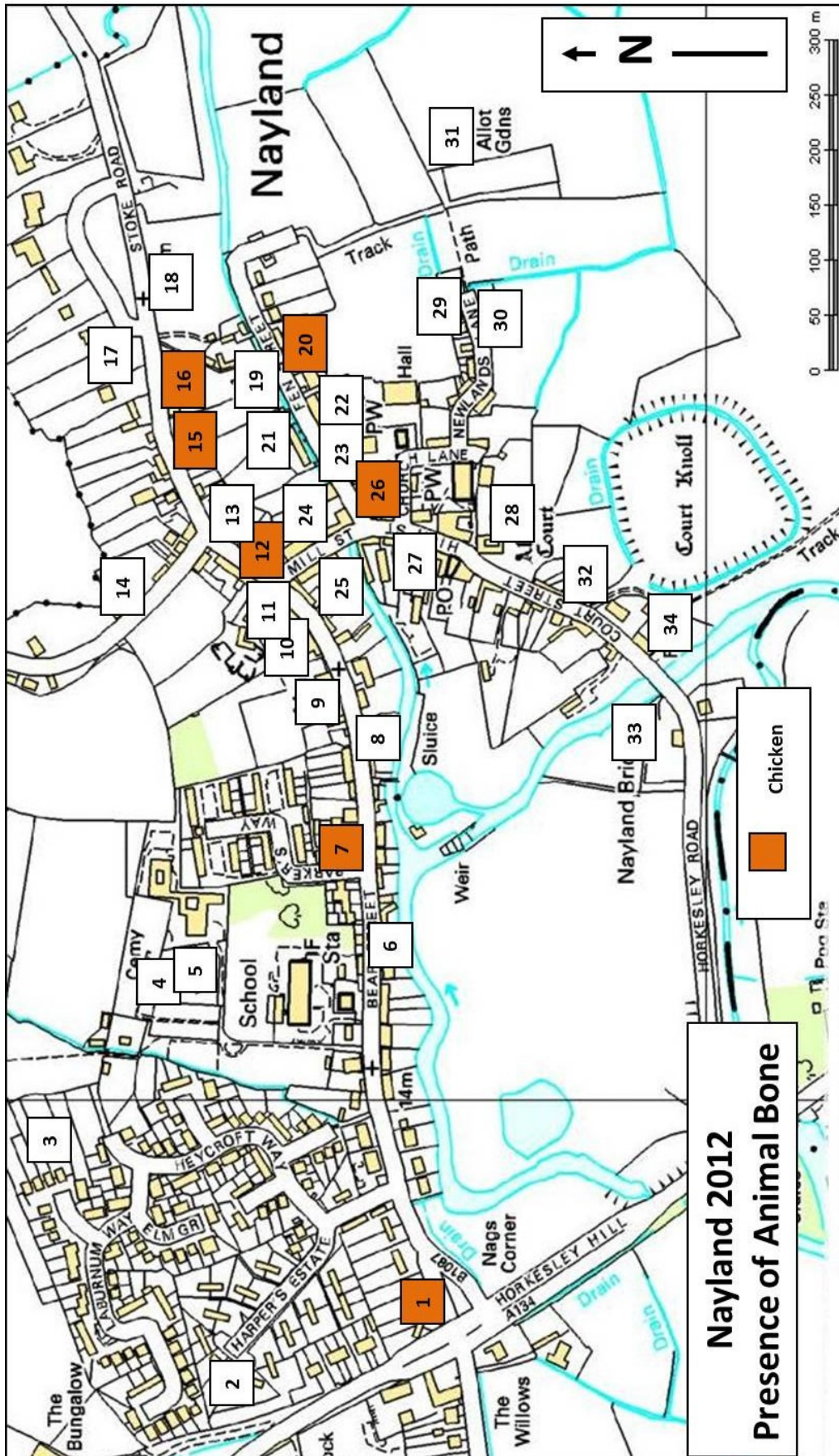


Figure 64: The presence of chicken bone from the Nayland test pits

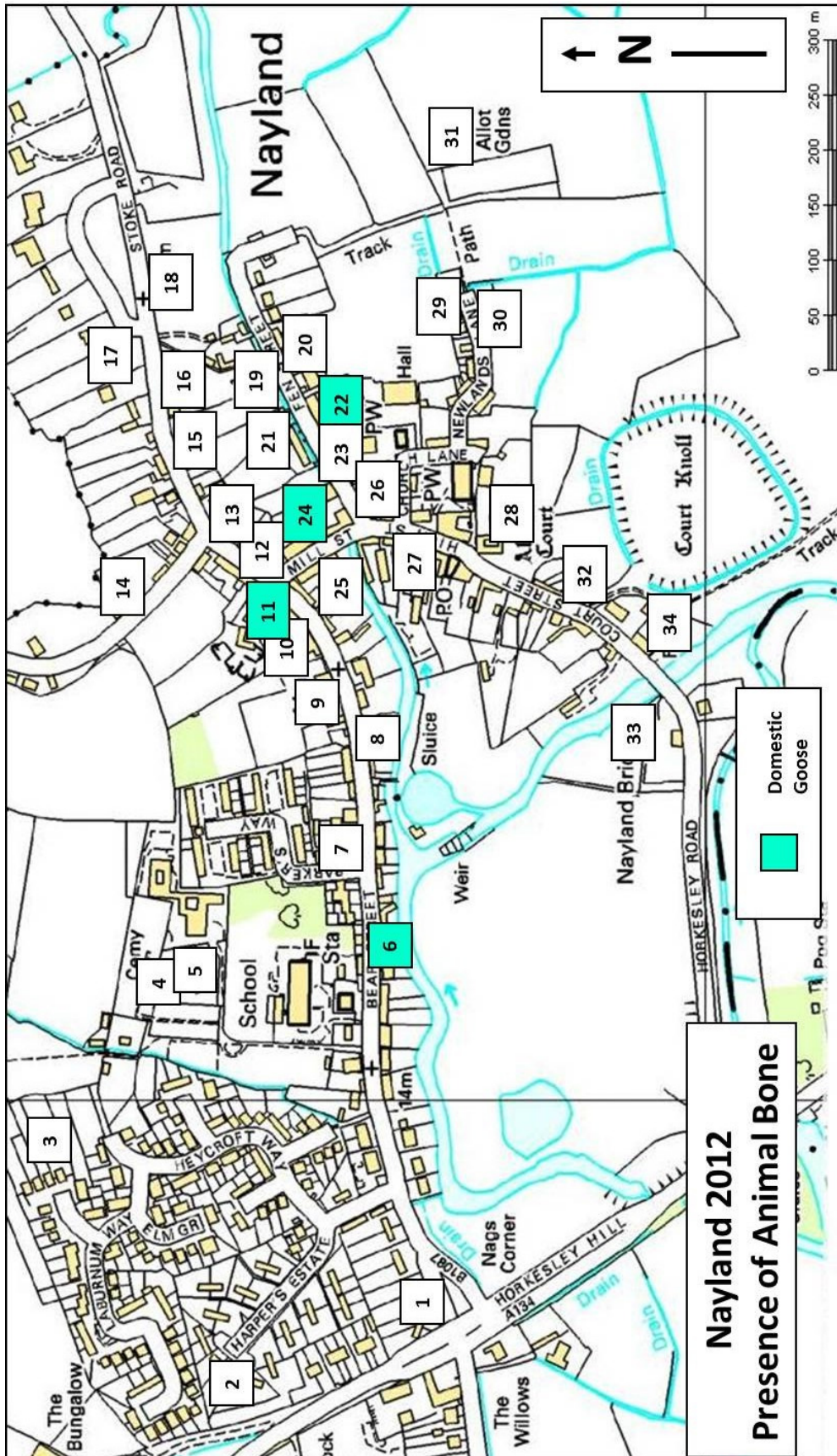


Figure 65: The presence of goose bone from the Nayland test pits

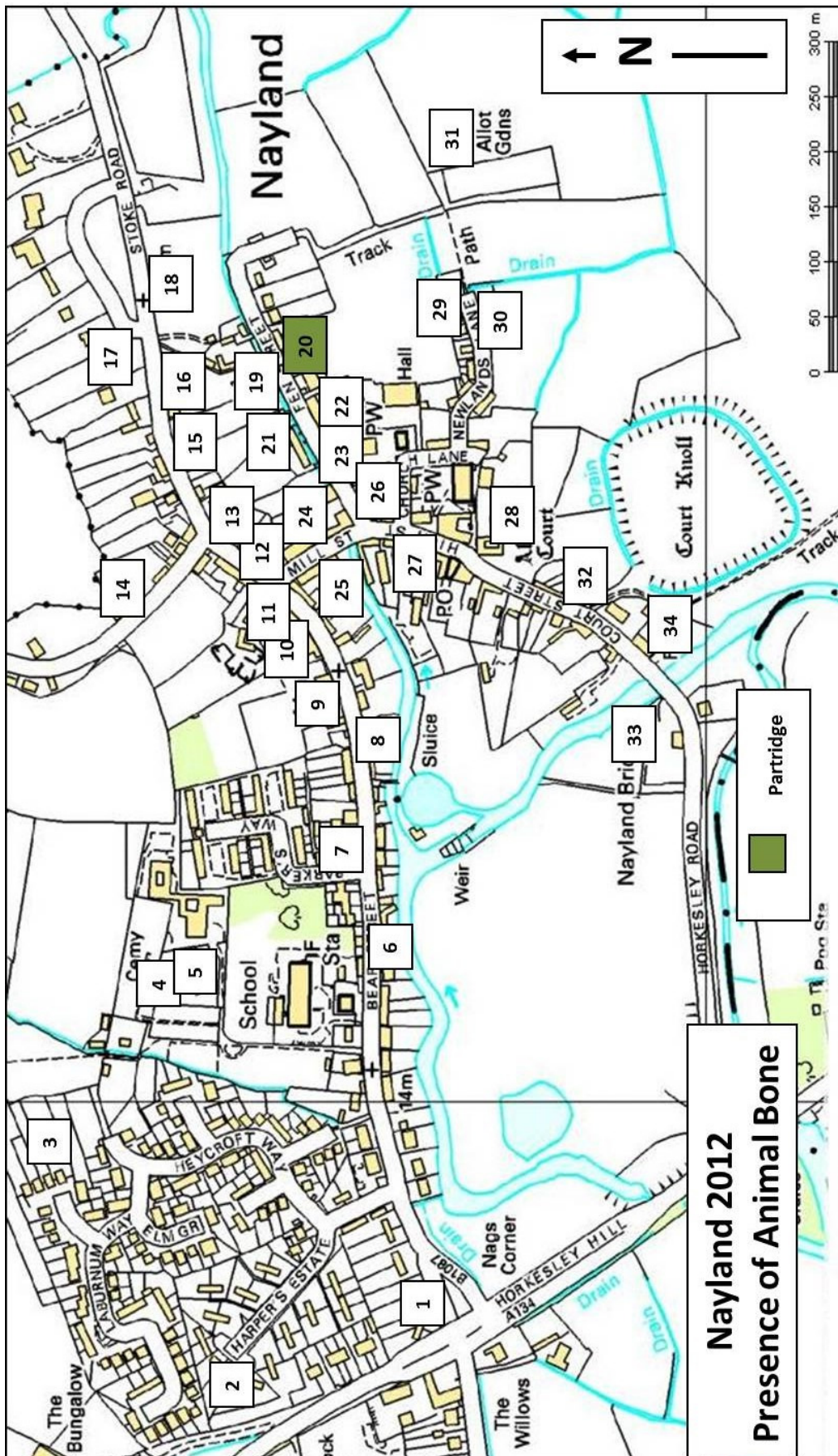


Figure 66: The presence of partridge bone from the Nayland test pits